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RAINES HALTED BY ALLDS

The House Committee Demands Changes in the Excise Bill.

NOT ALL PLAIN SAILING FOR LEXOW

Mr. Stranahan Shows a Disposition to Take a Hand in Shaping Greater New-York Legislation—City Members Are Alarmed.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Senate and Assembly committees which have charge of the Excise bills are not agreed on the amendments which ought to be made in the Raines bill. Mr. Higgins, the Chairman of the Senate committee, has not expressed his personal sentiments as to the changes proposed by Mr. Raines, but it has been the accepted theory that he and his committee would accept whatever the father of the bill, acting under directions from Mr. Platt, saw fit.

The Assembly committee, through Chairman Allds, wants to make other changes. Some of the Assemblymen think that in this proposed legislation the Senators are getting decidedly the best of it. The cities are making a protest against the bill as it stands, and some of the city members are afraid that their constituents will leave them at home next Fall if they support the iniquitous measure. The Senators are here for three years, anyhow, and have nothing to fear. Mr. Allds and his committee will try to remodel the bill to meet the views of these Assemblymen.

This story of trouble among the men who are making the bill would be an encouraging thing if it were to last. If the Assemblymen really had backbone enough to make a square fight against it, they might avert the enactment of such a vicious law. But if the trouble seems really serious, the bill will be made a caucus measure, the machine will set its wheels in motion, and the members will support it, and be very meek about it, too.

Chairman Allds does not say precisely what changes his committee wants to make. The bill will probably be considered at a meeting of the committee to-morrow, and action may be taken on the changes Mr. Raines proposes, though this is not certain.

The Greater New-York bill has also developed a slight disposition to cause trouble. Heretofore Mr. Lexow, as Chairman of the joint sub-committee, has been speaking of the matter as if he and his associate investigators were to settle the whole question.

Mr. Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, to-night talks as if he intended to have something to say on the subject himself. Perhaps he thinks Mr. Lexow is getting too much glory.

"The sub-committee," said Mr. Stranahan to-night, "will report to the full committee, and when that body has considered the report we will determine what we will do with the pending measure.

"The consideration of the bill in committee is not ended. This is a matter of great importance, and every member of the committee is entitled to have the fullest information on the subject. For this reason, I have informed certain Senators who have asked to be heard on the measure that opportunity will be given them. So the hearings on the bill are not necessarily over."

Mr. Stranahan is a man who does not talk much ordinarily. He is reputed a man of more backbone than the ordinary machine politician. If he should have a quarrel with Mr. Lexow, and he is getting into a frame of mind for one, bets would be laid on Stranahan.

BURNED WHILE IN A TANK

Young Miland Ordered to Complete a Job Which Had Proved Dangerous—Is in Hudson Street Hospital.

Thomas Miland, fourteen years old, who lives with his widowed mother at 47 Carmine Street, was painfully burned about the face and hands yesterday, at 159 Duane Street. He is a messenger boy for Hubert Von Wagener at that address.

Miland had been sent to paint the inside of a water tank in the upper story. He climbed in through a manhole on top. While he was painting inside another employe, named Hussey, was examining the outside of the tank. He had a lighted candle in his hand, and as he walked under the tank an explosion took place which shook the building. Flames shot out of the manhole, and the imprisoned boy screamed with agony. Employes of the building got water and soon extinguished the flames, and the burned boy, who is disfigured for life, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Young Miland said at the hospital that he was using a candle to see his work inside the tank, which was leaky, and that the gases from the paint ignited from his candle.

Superintendent Hewitt had sent another boy, Charles Koseband, to paint the tank, and he, too, had received burns. He then directed Miland to complete the job.

COUNTY EMPLOYES MUST WAIT

Justice Clement Refuses to Direct Their Salaries to be Paid.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, denied the mandamus applied for by the Commissioners of Charities to compel County Treasurer Taylor to pay the January salaries of the employes in the county department. The pay rolls amount to $11,695.80.

This action will compel the employes to remain without their money for some time to come. In his opinion, Justice Clement states: "The Board of Charities and Corrections is now in existence as a public corporation, with the same powers and duties and subject to the same legal restrictions as before Jan. 1, the date when the act of consolidation took effect. It does not appear that the City Auditor, as the successor of the County Auditor, has certified the pay roll in question, and until he does so the County Treasurer cannot be made to pay the amount thereof."

The Commissioners will try to have the City Auditor pass upon the bills.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH'S WILL FILED

Nearly All His $2,000,000 for Son, Daughter, and Grandchildren.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 10.—The will of the late William H. English was filed to-day. He gives $2,500 to the Indiana Historical Society, $1,000 for the completion and publication of his history of Indiana, $5,000 in cash and two pieces of real estate to his stenographer, Miss Ruth Hedges, and $13,000 to Alice Wick, the orphan daughter of a valued friend.

One-half of the residue of his estate, amounting to $2,000,000, goes to his son, W. E. English; one-eighth to each of his grandchildren, Willoughby George Walling and William English Walling of Chicago, to be paid to them when they are twenty-one years old, and the remaining one-quarter of the estate to his daughter, Rosalinda English Walling, mother of the two boys.

A Heroic Operation Required.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 10.—Dr. John McKenzie of Leroy, this county, was taken to Chicago Saturday night for the purpose of submitting to a heroic operation in the hope of saving his life. A specialist is to remove his spleen. Dr. McKenzie is a brother of ex-Congressman McKenzie of Kentucky, now United States Minister to Peru, and a cousin to Vice President Stevenson and United States Ambassador Ewing, at Brussels, Belgium.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK IN OHIO

An Open Switch Sends an Engine and Car Down an Embankment, Killing One Man and Injuring Eight.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 10.—A passenger train on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, due here at 11:50 A. M., was wrecked near Crooksville a few minutes after 11 o'clock this morning. One man was instantly killed and eight others injured, two of whom will probably die.

The dead:
FISHER, THOMAS L., baggagemaster, Trinway, Ohio.

The injured:
ATKINSON, WILLIAM, brakeman, Lancaster; cuts about head, legs and ribs broken.
BELL, Capt. JOHN, mail agent, Morrowtown; seriously injured internally; may die.
DAVIS, THOMAS, fireman, Zanesville; slight injuries.
JONES, ISAAC, Zanesville; passenger; left leg broken above ankle.
LENHART, DAVID, Zanesville; passenger; arm broken and slight internal injuries about chest..
PORTER, JOSEPH, fireman, Zanesville; internal injuries.
SHRIGLEY, ALONZO, engineer, Zanesville; injured about head and chest; will probably die.
TANNER, FRANK, passenger, Roseville; bodily injuries.

The accident occurred between Crooksville and Roseville, while the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. It was caused by a switch which had been left partially open by a section man who had been cleaning snow and ice from around it.

When the engine struck the switch, it left the rails, and with a combination baggage and mail car rolled down a fifteen-foot embankment.

Baggage Master Fisher and Mail Agent Bell were caught under the falling car, the former being instantly killed, while Bell received very serious internal injuries.

Engineer Shrigley went down with the falling engine, and was badly crushed about the chest. He is in a critical condition. Fireman Porter was thrown from the cab of the engine and received internal injuries.

The injured passengers were in the smoking car, which left the track, but did not go over the embankment. Their injuries were caused by being thrown against the seats.

The injured were brought to this city on a special train.

VICTIM FROM PHILADELPHIA

Green-Goods Men Lure James Martin to Long Island City and Relieve Him of $300.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Feb. 10.—James Martin, who gave his address as 3,413 Frankfort Avenue, Philadelphia, called at the Fourth Street Police Station here this evening and claimed that he had been swindled out of $300 by "green-goods" men.

Martin said he had made an appointment with two well-dressed men at the ferry annex at Jersey City to-day. He had received a letter from one John Morris, offering to sell him $3,000 worth of "good" money for $300. He was met by Morris and another man at Jersey City, according to the agreement, and piloted to a section of this city known as Blissville. The place where the transaction took place, according to Martin, was in a nicely furnished room in a house near Fleischman's distillery, in Greenpoint Avenue.

After a few preliminary words the historic carpet bag was brought forward and $3,000 in good long "yaller boys" flashed upon the man from Philadelphia. He was enough of a connoisseur to know that the bills were genuine, and, being anxious to give vent to his exultation, handed over his $300 of good hard money quickly, and hastened from the house, boarding a trolley car.

After he had ridden about four blocks he peeped into the carpet bag to have a look at the bills, and was annoyed to find them nothing but tissue paper, and a very poor attempt at "green goods." The rapid change act had been done before his eyes, and he had not seen it.

Being a stranger, Martin could not locate the house to a certainty, and, after wandering about the neighborhood disconsolately for a while, reported the matter to the police. Detectives were immediately put on the case. Martin left his address, but gave no particulars about himself. He will appear, however, to identify, if necessary, any suspects whom the police may arrest.

EPIDEMIC OF MEASLES AT WEST POINT

Schools Closed and Officers and Soldiers Quarantined.

WEST POINT, Feb. 10.—The worst epidemic of measles that ever visited the post has been raging here for several weeks. The post schools are closed and everything is being done to keep the disease from spreading.

Not only were the soldiers' quarters in which measles had appeared quarantined, but officers also were in some cases separated from their families. Married men whose services could not be spared are quartered in the post reading room. If measles had appeared in their families their clothing was thoroughly fumigated.

The hop that was to be held at the opening of the new army service barracks has been postponed until Easter week, on account of the epidemic.

It has not gained a foothold in the academy, and the authorities are using every precaution to keep the disease away.

NEWFOUNDLAND BLOCKADED BY ICE

Many Vessels Outside Unable to Enter St. John's Harbor.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 10.—The eastern coast of Newfoundland is blockaded with ice from Cape Bonavista to Cape Race. St. John's Harbor had been cut off for ten days from the outside world.

There is a fleet of shipping outside waiting a chance to enter. The steamer Portia, from New-York, is lying at Trepassey, being unable to force her way through the ice. The steamer Ulunda, from London, had to go to Placentia to take her passengers and freight, sent there by rail.

The steamer Barcelona, from Liverpool, off Cape Race, reports meeting heavy Arctic ice 250 miles off.

The sailing fleet cannot get out to reach the northern harbors whence they sail. The fishery blockade is proving most disastrous to business.

HER CORSET STOPPED THE BULLET

Mrs. Greaves, Being Jealous, Tried to Shoot Herself, but Failed.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 10.—Her corset probably saved the life of Mrs. James Greaves to-night. Mrs. Greaves went to her husband's place of business with a loaded revolver, and upbraided him for his devotion to another woman.

A policeman passed them, and the husband told him she was armed. She ran, and when followed by the policeman pointed the pistol first at him, and then turned the weapon upon herself and fired.

She was taken to the hospital, supposed to have been fatally wounded, but an examination showed that the bullet had penetrated her clothing, struck her corset, and glanced harmlessly away. She was placed under arrest.

Miss Larrabee Reappointed.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 10.—President Cleveland has reappointed Miss Larrabee to be Postmistress in this village, but her appointment has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

Plate Glass Broken by the Late Storm.

The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of 63 William St., the largest company of its kind in the world, report that during the severe storm of Thursday last they sustained forty-five losses in New-York City and Brooklyn, and every loss was adjusted within 48 hours after the company was notified.—Adv.

GOLD TO PAY FOR BONDS

Deposits at the Sub-Treasury Amount to $19,350,000.

WITHDRAWALS OF ABOUT $4,000,000

Assistant Treasurer Jordan Insists the Sub-Treasury Shall Not Be Made a Broker's Office — Decline in Sterling Exchange.

Deposits of gold on bond account at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $8,749,524.15. There were about fifty depositors The gold came in such varying amounts that the clerks found themselves overtaxed with it, and at 3 o'clock the doors were locked to shut off further receipts for the day. With Saturday's deposits there has been turned into the Sub-Treasury for the bonds about $19,350,000. Withdrawals for the two days amounted to about $4,000,000, so that the reserve would seem to have been increased from about $44,500,000 to about $60,000,000, by net deposits at the Sub-Treasury. In addition to this increase the reserve has gained several millions, represented in vault holdings transferred to Treasury account in the Seaboard, First, Hanover, Park, Chase, and City National Banks, and the Bank of Commerce. These banks have been designated as depositories for bond gold. Three others in this city will be added to the list.

It is safe to assume that payment in full has been made for at least one-quarter of the new bonds. Prompt payment may be expected for a much larger percentage, because the bonds continue in such brisk demand by investors that those to whom they were awarded can transfer them easily at a good profit. It was announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had sold all the bonds awarded to that combination, except $5,000,000 intended for Europe and $5,000,000 additional. This means that since Wednesday the combination has sold $23,000,000, which has yielded an average profit of 5½ per cent., or $1,265,000. By making the price in gold for the bonds one-half of 1 per cent. less than the price in currency the combination has contracted for gold with practically all of its customers. The profit was thus made on only the guarantee of the combination that the bonds would be taken. It has not involved any necessary outlay, although the combination has chosen to make gold deposits. Yesterday's counter price in gold was 116⅞ to 117.

According to a dispatch from Washington, the bond sale will yield the Government $111,378,834. Subscriptions by cities, showing principal, and principal plus premium, were as follows:

City.	Principal.	Principal and Premium.
Boston	$5,122,900	$5,715,714
Baltimore	507,000	563,877
San Francisco	2,397,000	2,698,812
New-Orleans	196,600	222,086
Washington	624,900	698,216
Cincinnati	232,800	260,654
St. Louis	539,800	604,140
Chicago	1,689,930	1,890,751
New-York	87,321,450	97,198,477
Philadelphia	1,387,600	1,556,107
Total	$100,000,000	$111,378,834

Speculation in the bonds and in gold and greenbacks, with withdrawals from the Treasury reserve to pay for bonds, was hardly avoidable in an undertaking of such magnitude. Since it was legitimate enough, the Treasury officials could make no objection to it.

The patience of Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan gave out yesterday, however when Leopold Zimmerman, who has been busy selling gold and greenbacks at a premium, and evidently getting some of his gold from the Sub-Treasury, turned in $600,000 in greenbacks for gold and proceeded to distribute the gold among five of his customers in the Sub-Treasury corridor. Whitehouse & Co., one of the customers, got $50,000 and passed it back into the Sub-Treasury on bond account. Mr. Fairchild of the Kings County Trust Company had the same good fortune with $250,000. Mr. Zimmerman was distributing the remaining $300,000 among representatives of H. P. Goldschmidt & Co., Russak Brothers & Herzog, and Hoffman Brothers, when Mr. Jordan heard of the proceeding and ran out into the corridor from his office.

"This must stop at once," he said. "I can't permit this place to be made a broker's office."

"You took gold from Whitehouse & Co. and Mr. Fairchild," Mr. Zimmerman replied. "Why can't you take it from the others? You favor one and not the other."

"I object to the delivery of gold on this floor," Mr. Jordan said, emphatically. "It is yours to take away, but not to sell here."

"This is favoritism," the broker retorted, "and I want the press to know it."

"A statement like that you must make in some other place," Mr. Jordan returned. "You must go outside to do it."

The colloquy had become somewhat heated, and before it ended quite a crowd had gathered around the disputants. Mr. Zimmerman quit the building when informed that he must make his criticisms outside. He was by this time very angry. "This is pure humbug," he said. "Isn't it ridiculous that I must take the gold around the corner and pay extra charges for carting it back for deposit, when it could be much more easily returned without leaving the Sub-Treasury? Mr. Jordan must stand in with Barkley."

Barkley is the truckman who carts gold and silver down town. Mr. Jordan, when he returned to his office, said that he had interfered with the deposits of Mr. Zimmerman's customers the instant he heard of them, and, of course, had not thought of favoring one in what he condemned in another. The representative of Whitehouse & Co. explained to him that the firm's deposit had been made without a thought that this method of getting gold and turning it in could be objectionable. The purpose of the proceeding in the corridor, this representative said, had simply been to save cartage and to return the gold at once to the Treasury.

Mr. Jordan had an experience yesterday with Lazard Frères which led him to decline to receive $750,000 in gold from that firm. The gold had been withdrawn, and the firm proposed to redeposit. At the firm's office there was no criticism of Mr. Jordan. It was said that the deposit was intended for a customer, and that only when it was tendered for deposit had it appeared that it had just come from the Sub-Treasury.

This does not fully explain the transaction, for Mr. Jordan has not objected to bond bidders withdrawing gold at one window and turning it in for bonds at another. The method employed in this instance excited his objection, and the gold was not received.

By the Aurania, which arrived from Europe yesterday, came £199,000 in English gold. The New-York brought £71,000 for L. Von Hoffmann & Co. A schedule of yesterday's deposits, with names and amounts, was forwarded to Washington last night. Sterling exchange declined yesterday to the lowest recent rate, under offerings of bankers' bills and light demands. It closed at $4.87¼ to $4.87½.

Treasury Reserve About $42,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Treasury gold reserve stood at the close of business to-day at slightly less than $42,000,000. The withdrawals to-day aggregated $2,881,000.

MR. UHL AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY

The Nomination Promptly Confirmed by the Senate—Mr. Rockhill Becomes First Assistant Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The President to-day nominated Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany, and the Senate confirmed the nomination.

William W. Rockhill of Maryland, the present Third Assistant Secretary of State, has been selected to succeed Mr. Uhl as First Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Rockhill has an enviable reputation as an explorer and a diplomatist, although he is still a young man. He was born in Pennsylvania, and part of his education was obtained abroad. He was at school in Paris during the siege of that city by the German army and served in the Foreign Legion of the French army for the defense of the capital.

Mr. Rockhill was appointed Second Secretary of Legation at Pekin in April, 1884, and became Secretary of Legation there next year. For four months he was Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Seoul, Corea. During his residence in China Mr. Rockhill made an expedition into Thibet, and it is said he was the first white man to penetrate the interior of that country. His experiences in Thibet are told in a volume published by the Smithsonian Institution, which is now much valued by geographers.

Returning to the United States on leave in 1889, Mr. Rockhill resigned from the Diplomatic Service, and accepted a place in the Smithsonian Institution, which he held until April 14, 1893, when Secretary Gresham made him Chief Clerk of the State Department. One year later, on the selection of Mr. Strobel to be Minister to Ecuador, Mr. Rockhill was made Third Assistant Secretary of State. During his service in the department, he represented it on the Board of Control and Management of the Government exhibit at the World's Fair, and last year was the delegate for the United States at the Geographical Congress in London.

"BAT" SHEA TO DIE THIS MORNING

Gov. Morton Refuses Further to Interfere with the Sentence of the Court—The Crime of Which Shea Was Convicted.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Galen R. Hitt, of counsel for "Bat" Shea, waited upon Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber shortly after noon to-day and asked that he commute to imprisonment for life the sentence of Shea. The Governor declined to interfere, saying that he could see no reason why the law should not be allowed to take its course. Nothing more can be done to save Shea, and he will die in the electric chair at Dannemora to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Shea was convicted of killing Robert Ross during a political fight at the polls in Troy on election day in the Spring of 1894. Shea belonged to a gang of political workers and Ross and his brother to another party. They met at the polls and a free fight began. Clubs and pistols were used. Robert Ross was killed and his brother, William, badly hurt. John McGough was sentenced to twenty years in prison for wounding William Ross, while Shea was ordered to the electric chair for killing Robert Ross.

Every effort has been made to save Shea. The execution of his sentence was three times stayed by respites from the Governor and the action of the courts. McGough, last December, confessed that he fired the shot which killed Robert Ross, but, on examination, Judge Mayham, at Schoharie, last Thursday pronounced the confession worthless. This was the last chance for Shea before the courts, and the action of the Governor to-day removed his last hope.

DEAN OF COLUMBIA BREAKS A LEG

Dr. Van Amringe Has a Bad Fall in Fifth Avenue.

While returning from the Century Club to his home, at 66 West Forty-seventh Street, last Saturday evening, Dr. J. H. Van Amringe, Dean of the Faculty of the School of Arts of Columbia University, slipped and fell at the southwest corner of Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and sustained a fracture of one of the bones of his right leg, just above the ankle.

Dr. Van Amringe's right leg was broken just above the ankle once before. It is expected that he will be able to attend to his duties again within the course of a week or so, if he can move about with a plaster cast on his leg, but it will probably be many weeks before the bones knit together again.

Many of the Columbia students left cards for him at his home and at his office yesterday.

Dr. Glen McCrea of the Latin department of Columbia returned to his duties yesterday, after a month and a half of serious illness. After his lecture hours he was warmly cheered and congratulated by the students upon his return to health.

HURRYING FROM MOUNT TAUQUITZ

Indians Believe that an Eruption Is About to Take Place.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 10.—It is reported that people in and about Mount Tauquitz are getting ready to leave the vicinity, as the giant peak shows every sign of active eruption. A number of Indians arrived in the city yesterday from Tauquitz, and they say that the valley at the base of the mountain is constantly quaking, and dull, thunder-like noises and rumblings are heard. Thick, black smoke has obscured the peak for several days, and huge clouds of steam arise above the smoke and disappear, mist-like, over the valley.

There is a legend in Indian history to the effect that Tauquitz once belched forth volumes of fire, and it is because of this tale that the Indians are leaving the valley. An exploring party has been organized and is now fitting out for the trip.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S PROPOSED TOUR

He Will Make a Visit to the South, Lasting Nearly a Month.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Cardinal Satolli will leave here Wednesday night for an extended tour of the Southwest, to last nearly a month. He will be accompanied by Father Orban, Librarian of the Catholic University. They will stop in Atlanta from Thursday afternoon until Friday, then proceeding directly to New-Orleans, where the last carnival week will be spent. On Feb. 20 the tour will be resumed, a day or so each being spent at Galveston, San Antonio, El Paso, and Santa Fé, the programme providing for March 4 at Denver, and three days later at St. Louis, whence the Cardinal will return directly to Washington.

The Cardinal has not yet received an intimation as to when he will be summoned to Rome, but it is thought he will not leave America before the middle of May.

VASES AND TAPESTRY FOR MRS. GRESHAM

Tribute of the Emperor of Japan to the Late Secretary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Shiniciro Kuniro, the Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, arrived in Chicago from Washington last night, accompanied by his secretary.

Their mission in Chicago is to present to Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham beautiful vases and tapestry from the palace of the Emperor of Japan.

The Emperor has sent them to Mrs. Gresham in recognition of the friendly attitude of the late Secretary of State toward that country, particularly in connection with the last treaty between the two countries.

Rhodes to Attend Jameson's Trial.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, has started for Buluwayo. He will return to London in time to be present at the trial of Dr. Jameson, which will take place in June.

IN DANGER OF DISRUPTION

The Republican Party Confronted by a Grave Peril.

SILVER LIKELY TO PROVE ITS RUIN

Grand Opportunity for Democrats if They Will Act with Wisdom and Common Sense.

PEOPLE WANT A SOUND-MONEY PARTY

They Will Support the Candidates of Such a Party at the Polls and Elect Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate did not take action to-day on the Quay resolution, providing that the free-silver substitute for the Tariff bill shall be recommitted to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report the bill again to the Senate in the form in which it came from the House. Mr. Gorman asked that the resolution go over until to-morrow, and there was no objection.

Mr. Quay, according to the report circulated in the Senate this afternoon, will withdraw the resolution and the subject will come before the Senate for action Wednesday. Sound-money Senators say the free-silver proposition will be stricken out, and then the bill will be "hung up." It is believed that enough silver Senators will be found to aid the anti-silver Democrats in restoring the bill to its original form. The programme then contemplates a combination between the Democrats and Populists to keep the measure from being sent to the President.

Several Republican Senators with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked to-day said they had no hope of passing the Tariff bill.

When Senator Burrows was asked "When will the Tariff bill be passed?" he answered promptly: "Never."

Between the sound-money Democrats, the Populists, and the free-silver Republicans the Republicans who advocate the passage of the Tariff bill for partisan purposes are having a hard time. The Democrats appreciate the predicament of the Republicans and quietly are doing everything in their power to add to this unhappiness.

A Republican who possesses the virtue of frankness said this evening that he did not recall a time in the history of the party when the outlook in the Senate was so dark. The desire to control the patronage led to several cheap deals with the Populists, which had a demoralizing effect, and now the free-silver element, which holds the balance of power, is showing its teeth in a most unpleasant way. Whatever may be the fate of the present Tariff bill, so far as the Senate is concerned, the silver Republicans have made it clear that they will cause trouble in case recognition of silver shall not be accorded by the Republicans in the National platform to be adopted at St. Louis.

It is, of course, the Republican hope that the next Administration will be Republican, and that radical tariff legislation will be enacted. The silver Republican Senators, by their spokesman, Mr. Dubois, say that they will not vote for protection until free silver shall be assured. While the Eastern Republicans have been doing their utmost to propitiate their Western brethren who are affected with the silver craze, there is no evidence that they have gained a single point. The latter take what is offered them, and ask for more.

The statement now going the rounds that the silver men have pledges from three Republican candidates for President, and that each of them has promised that he will sign a free-silver bill if he shall be elected and such a bill shall be presented him, is causing the sound-money men in the Republican Party a good deal of annoyance. Although the candidates now in Washington are preserving strict silence on all questions likely to affect their candidacies, it is assumed that any one of them—with the possible exception of Mr. Reed—would make such a promise if he thought it would bring the nomination within his reach.

The existing situation is full of possibilities for the Democrats. In the light of the recent wonderful subscription to the Government loan, the opinion is expressed freely that if the Democrats at Chicago next July construct an out-and-out sound-money platform, and place sound-money men in nomination, the effect will be electrifying, it being assumed that the Republicans will split upon silver and force their candidates to straddle the question.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN THURSDAY.

Arrangements for the Disposition of the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House to-day, on account of the death of Representative Crain of Texas, adjourned almost immediately after the session opened. The only business transacted was the adoption of an agreement for the disposition of the Silver bill. The agreement is as follows:

1. That to-morrow, Tuesday, from 12 to 5 o'clock be devoted to the consideration of business of the District of Columbia.

2. That the rest of the legislative day of Tuesday, sessions from 8 to 10:30 o'clock, and from 10:30 A. M. to 12 M. Wednesday, and all of the legislative day of Wednesday be devoted to the further discussion in general debate of the pending bill.

3. That from 12 M. to 4 P. M. Thursday be devoted to the consideration of the bill under the five-minute rule for debate and amendment; at 4 o'clock the Committee of the Whole to vote upon recommending concurrence or non-concurrence in the Senate substitute to the House bill.

In the morning, during the last session of the legislative day of Saturday, a number of speeches were made on the Silver bill, but none of them was of much importance.

Farmers Meet at Southold.

SOUTHOLD, L. I., Feb. 10.—A meeting of farmers was held here to-day under the auspices of the Geneva Experiment Station. F. C. Stewart of the Jamaica Experiment Station made an address upon the results obtained in 1895 on spraying potatoes. An address by Dr. Van Slyke of Geneva was upon the work of experiment stations.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow, when addresses will be made by C. L. Allen of Floral Park, F. A. Sirrine of Jamaica, and F. E. Dowley of Fayetteville, N. Y.

Sultan's Safeguard to Miss Barton.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.—The representative of The United Press learns that A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, has procured for Miss Clara Barton and her assistants, who are now en route for this city, the Sultan's safeguard, which will allow them to visit the six distressed provinces of Anatolia, and personally distribute relief among the sufferers.

KRUGER WOULD GO TO ENGLAND

If Chamberlain Specified in Advance the Subjects to be Discussed by Them —His Reply to Invitation.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Feb. 10.—President Kruger has informed Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, that he is willing to go to England in response to the invitation extended to him by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, on condition that the subjects to be discussed by himself and Mr. Chamberlain shall be specified beforehand.

AN INVENTOR FOUND DEAD

On a Washstand Were a Cartridge, an Empty Shell, and Some Pills—Pillow Blood-stained.

John C. Jones, President of the United States Grate-Bar Company, with an office at 30 Cortlandt Street, was found dead in his bed, in room 37 of the Glen Island Hotel, 92 Cortlandt Street, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Jones, who was about fifty-three years of age, had lived at the hotel about three weeks. He was last seen alive about 9 o'clock Sunday night, by the night clerk of the hoted. He then retired to his room in the third floor.

When found the body lay on its left side. There were blood stains on the pillow.

On the washstand near the bed were a cartridge shell and a cartridge. There was no revolver in sight, but the night clerk said that Mr. Jones had given him one to keep for him a short time ago. There were also on the washstand about a dozen of what appeared to be one-eighth grain morphine pills.

It was learned at the Coroners' office that they were first informed of the case by the police at 5:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a permit was then given by Coroner Fitzpatrick to the police for the removal of the body to the Morgue. Unless friends claim the body before 11 o'clock this morning, the case will be in the hands of Coroner Dobbs, and his physician, Dr. Weston, who visits the morgue at that hour, will hold an autopsy.

Mr. Jones was an inventor, and a familiar figure in the lower end of the city. He owned a valuable patent for a grate-bar, and told the hotel people that he feared that some persons were trying to obtain possession of it.

In the police report to the Coroner, no mention is made of the pills or cartridges.

RUN DOWN BY A TRUCK

Miss Barcalow Greatly Shocked—Had No Warning of Her Danger, She Says —Driver Arrested.

Miss Theresa Barcalow of 141 West Thirty-fourth Street was passing across Eighth Avenue at Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon, when she was run down by a truck of the American Express Company. The driver of the truck was Henry Raven, who gave as his address 137 Jefferson Street, Union Hill, N. J. A policeman picked Miss Barcalow up and placed the driver under arrest. Both were taken to the Arsenal in the Park.

Miss Barcalow was found to be suffering intensely from shock and an injury to her head. She had rolled completely over on the street, and her clothes were covered with mud. Restoratives were applied by the matron of the Arsenal, and she was enabled eventually to tell her story. She said that she had reached the middle of the thoroughfare, when she was struck. She did not see the truck approaching, and had no warning of her danger. She was trembling from head to foot, and complained greatly of a pain in her head. There was no cut, but a lump had been raised on her head.

Raven contended that he was going at a slow pace, and that the woman ran into his horses, and was thus thrown down.

An ambulance was summoned, and a surgeon attended Miss Barcalow. He said that he did not think she was seriously hurt. She was afterward taken to Yorkville Court to appear against Raven. Miss Barcalow refused to say anything more about herself than to give her name and address. She left for home after the Magistrate had held Raven for examination.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN W. STEDMAN

He Had Held Many Important Positions in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—John W. Stedman, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Savings Bank, died at his home, 174 Farmington Avenue, suddenly this afternoon of heart disease. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Mr. Stedman was born in Enfield, Conn., and was seventy-five years old. He was formerly editor of The Norwich Advertiser. He came to this city in 1874, having been appointed State Insurance Commissioner by Gov. Ingersoll. He held the position six years.

Mr. Stedman was a State Bank Commissioner in 1850, again in 1853, and was reappointed in 1873. He was, previous to 1895, President of the Connecticut Historical Society. He succeeded the late Stiles D. Sperry as Secretary and Treasurer of the State Savings Bank in 1880.

Mr. Stedman was a Democrat, and was a recognized antiquarian.

EXPLORATIONS IN GREENLAND

R. E. Peary Tells of His Last Two Years' Work There.

A large audience of men and women, including many members of the American Geographical Society, assembled in Chickering Hall last night, to hear Civil Engineer R. E. Peary of the navy lecture upon his last two years' work in the arctic regions.

He was introduced by ex-Chief Judge Daly.

The lecturer expressed his gratitude for the aid he had received from the Geographical Society, especially that extended to Mrs. Peary in helping her to send a ship to the rescue of himself and his two companions.

"Your President," Mr. Peary said, "has been interested actively in almost every arctic expedition that has left this country. He may be called the father of arctic explorations from the United States."

Mr. Peary then proceeded to show, with the aid of maps, the scene of his labors in Greenland, after which he told of his experiences and work.

INCREASE IN POST OFFICE RECEIPTS

Only San Francisco and Milwaukee Show a Decrease for January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices of the United States for the month of January amounted to $2,942,340, a net increase over the first month of 1895 of $215,000.

All the offices show an increase except San Francisco and Milwaukee, where the decrease was $723 and $5,696, respectively.

New-York heads the list, followed by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Brooklyn, the next largest cities in receipts.

Hurt by a Falling Ceiling.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Feb. 10.—The residence of Richard Silsbee of this village was burned just before midnight last night, causing a loss of $10,000.

While Mrs. Silsbee was escaping from the house a portion of the ceiling fell upon her, and injured her severely.

AGED ARTIST MURDERED

Found in His Room in a School for Deaf-Mutes.

THREE OF THE SCHOLARS ARRESTED

Max Eglau for Years Had Been Connected with Cooper Institute and Taught Drawing for Board of Education.

The body of Max Eglau, an artist, sixty-eight years old, was found on the fourth floor of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was covered with blood, which had flowed from five wounds on the head and an ugly cut on the face. Near the body lay a blood-stained iron shovel.

The police believe that a murder was committed. They arrested three mutes, scholars at the institution, about 9 o'clock last night. The names of the prisoners are Peter Wolfe, eighteen years old, of 414 East Sixty-sixth Street; Adolph Pfandler, eighteen years old, of 7 Extra Place, and Edward Eck, eighteen years old, of 15 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Pfandler, when arrested, was in a highly nervous state. His shirt was torn in two places, and his vest was also torn.

Coroner Fitzpatrick viewed the body last night, and his theory is that the professor was attacked by two persons, and that the attack was made in the studio.

Artist Eglau was employed at the institute. He had a room on the fourth floor, but lived at 99½ St. Mark's Place. He was last seen alive at noon. Superintendent David Green of the institute had business in a storeroom on the fourth floor at 2 o'clock, but to reach there was obliged to pass through Mr. Eglau's room. When Mr. Green knocked at the door he received no response, and, after waiting a time, he entered the apartment and discovered the body. The room was in great disorder, and there were evidences of a struggle having taken place there.

The police found that the artist's pockets contained four bank books, a gold watch and chain, and 60 cents in money. This gave rise to the conclusion that the old man had not been killed for the sake of robbery.

Mr. Green said it seemed impossible to him that an outsider could have gotten into the institution without ringing a bell at the main entrance, and also a second bell before gaining admission to the part of the building where Artist Eglau was found.

The institution occupies the block on the west side of Lexington Avenue, from Sixty-seventh to Sixty-eighth Street. It is opposite the Seventh Regiment Armory, and around the corner from the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. Mr. Eglau was an instructor in painting and drawing. He gave the deaf-mutes of the institution lessons once a week. He arrived at the institution at noon yesterday, and went immediately to his studio, on the fourth floor, on the Sixty-eighth Street side of the building.

Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, on hearing of Superintendent Green's discovery, hurried to the station house in East Sixty-seventh Street, and told Sergt. Hussey what had occurred. Detectives Keating and Collins were sent to the institution to make an investigation. They gave orders to allow no one to leave the building. Acting Captain Casey soon reached the house, and he was joined by Central Office Detectives McCarthy and Weller.

The bank books found in Mr. Eglau's pockets were on the Metropolitan Savings Bank, German Savings Bank, Bowery Bank, and Bank of Savings. They showed deposits in favor of the artist. His hat and overcoat were hanging on a hook in the wall. The body was warm when found.

A cursory examination revealed five wounds in the head. They had evidently been made with

CURING A COLD.

The Shortest and Surest Way by Which It Can Be Done.

"There are a thousand ways of fighting a cold, but only way to effect a cure."

It was an experienced medical man who uttered this sage remark not long ago.

"Do you know," he continued, "that there is one way to cure colds and prevent colds that can always be relied upon? It is a safe and reliable remedy, but I always hesitate to recommend it because it is liable to lead to serious mistakes. I will tell you in confidence, however, that there is nothing better or safer to take in winter time than pure malt whiskey. The only trouble is that it must be absolutely pure. The ordinary whiskey you get in saloons or barrooms will not do. That is where most people get a wrong idea. They think that whiskey is whiskey, and that it is all the same. They forget that there is hardly a whiskey free from adulteration. To do any good, whiskey must be thoroughly pure, and it is only such a whiskey that I would ever recommend."

The opinion above given is interesting, but it is not new. Every experienced physician knows that pure malt whiskey is nature's great remedy for stimulating the vital forces and building up the health. But such a whiskey is not to be found everywhere. There is, in fact, only one that has been proved to be medicinally pure and free from adulteration. This whiskey is Duffy's pure malt, which is universally recognized as a wonderful health-giver and restorative. Nothing has ever compared with it for toning up the digestive organs, creating a healthy appetite, stirring up the blood and giving renewed vigor to every part of the body. It will not only keep off colds, grip and pneumonia, but it will cure them. Every person who takes it can go through the severest winter without any fear of chills or pneumonia.

"MEDICAL AND LEGAL INSANITY"

Henry Hardwicke Attacks the Present Law Before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence—Election of Members.

Severe criticism on the methods of committing insane persons to asylums under the present law was made last night at the regular monthly meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence in the Academy of Medicine.

The chief speaker of the evening was Henry Hardwicke of 120 Broadway, who was attorney in the famous Barrymore case over a year ago, and who practically had his client judicially declared sane after he had been committed because of alleged paresis. His paper was entitled "The Difference Between Medical and Legal Insanity."

Mr. Hardwicke really devoted himself to a reply to Judge David McAdam of the Superior Court, who, in an address before the society two months ago, upheld the law. Mr. Hardwicke declared that the law is unconstitutional and that it is very unjust.

Under the provisions of the law, Mr. Hardwicke said, persons who wish to get rid of any one else may bribe two doctors to make a certificate of insanity. The only thing necessary then is to secure the certificate of a Judge to the standing of the doctors. The patient is then locked up without even being given notice of the case. Mr. Hardwicke said that it is cruel to commit a man without giving him a chance to be heard.

"As Fortescue well said," he continued, "God himself did not pass judgment upon Adam before he had been given a hearing." Continuing, Mr. Hardwicke said:

> Judge McAdam has also said much about the unreliabilities of juries in insanity cases. That is an old complaint. There are many cases more important than insanity cases given into the hands of jurors every day, and comparative satisfaction is given. There are better jurors now than there have ever been before. The diffusion of education has made the common people more intelligent. The jury system is the great bulwark of liberty. Through centuries filled with blood, it has been progressing toward its present stage. It has had thirteen centuries of growth.
>
> In this free Republic to-day the jury system is not only being threatened, but it is being trampled under foot. A free people cannot dispense with it. Besides guaranteeing a check on injustice, it educates and enlightens the common people by bringing the law down to their level, where they can understand its principles.

Mr. Hardwicke said the juries should be allowed to judge as to the insanity of men, because insanity is a question of fact, and one that should be proved by specific acts, and so certainly proved that it would be evident to men of reason and common sense.

He said the medical definition of insanity made it a general disorder of the mental faculties, and the medical idea might be met by generalizations and by ordinary mistakes and misapprehensions, while the legal idea of insanity would be met only when a man was possessed of some delusion leading him to believe something which he had absolutely no reason to believe, and which no man of good sense would believe. To judge in such cases, practical men, not scientific men, are needed.

A man ought not to be adjudged insane because he made a mistake of fact. He might believe his friends had done him wrong. But these things would not indicate insanity. Yet many men had been committed under the present system because they held such mistakes of fact, which the doctors held to be delusions.

The delusion contemplated by the law is one which should not be merely an unfounded mistake, but such a delusion as would undoubtedly indicate that a person is not in his or her right mind.

"For instance," said Mr. Hardwicke, "a woman, who believes that the devil is telling her to do something, and is constantly visiting her and urging this action on her, would have such an idea as would immediately make men of common sense say that she was insane."

In his opinion, a jury would be capable of handling such cases. Doctors are likely to be misled by the nature of delusions as intended under the law. They are likely not to understand the strict legal meaning of the terms.

"A family has a boy who is wild," said Mr. Hardwick." His parents fear that he will end in the penitentiary. Wishing to save their social name they agree that poor George would be far better off if he was sent to an asylum, and so saved from the penitentiary. That family would be very likely to misinterpret and magnify the delusions of George." The speaker cited many instances of wrongful commitments in this line.

At the end of his paper Mr. Hardwicke was heartily applauded. The subject was discussed by several members of the society, who generally took a position antagonistic to that of Mr. Hardwicke.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the society: Drs. Lorin L. Seaman, Charles Fisher, R. H. Hoelger, and Edward Frankel, of New-York City; Drs. Wm. D. Granger, and Evarts M. Morrell, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Romaine C. Crosby, Forbes J. Hennessey, C. Walter Artz, Montague Lessler, John D. Quincy, Gen. O. H. Lagrange, and Samuel Hoff, of New-York City; Tracey C. Becker, of Buffalo, and Elon R. Brown, of Watertown, N. Y.

MAYOR WURSTER FEARS TAMMANY

Thinks Young Republicans Would Be Its Food Under Consolidation.

Mayor Wurster attended the dinner of the Logan Club at its clubhouse in Sixth Avenue last night.

Warner Miller was a guest of the club, and when he advocated a Greater New-York, Mayor Wurster cried "No, no!"

Mayor Wurster, in the short speech that he made, said he did not think the Republicans had won a great victory, and he did not think that it was the right thing for the young men of the party to be swallowed up now by Tammany Hall, a fate that surely awaited them with consolidation.

He also said the leaders of the party in Brooklyn are utterly opposed to consolidation.

Republican Nominee in Georgia.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

Mr. Tomlinson F. Johnson states openly that he expects to be the nominee of the Republican Party in Georgia for Governor. It is understood that Mr. Johnson has had some correspondence with the head of the party in Georgia, and that the nomination has practically been tendered him. The nomination will be made at the same time that delegates to the National Republican Convention are selected. Mr. Johnson does not think there is any doubt about the success of his party in National politics. He says, too, that the Democratic Party is badly split in Georgia on the money question, and he thinks that prospects are brighter now for its opponents than they have been in some time. He frankly admits, however, that he does not look for any overwhelming victory this year as against the Democratic nominee for Governor.

PUT IN LINE FOR MORTON

New York Congressmen Forced to Stand with Platt.

OUTWARD APPEARANCE OF SINCERITY

A Dinner Projected to Give the Governor's Boom an Impetus—A Suspicion that Platt and Quay Are Playing into Reed's Hands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—When the New-York Democratic delegation came to Washington last month, in quest of the National Convention, it experienced much difficulty in convincing the National Committeemen that New-York was in earnest. Much more difficult is the task of the New-York Republicans who have been instructed by Mr. Thomas C. Platt to boom Governor Morton as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. The politicians here smile when Morton's name is mentioned, and refuse to take it seriously. Mr. Platt has kept himself informed of the situation, and as an evidence of his good faith he has caused to be circulated here a series of resolutions, lauding Morton to the skies and "indorsing" his candidacy. Representative Odell, who came from New-York this morning, brought the resolutions with him, and every Republican member of the New-York delegation whom he saw to-day affixed his signature to them. Two or three Republicans who were absent to-day will be asked to sign to-morrow.

The preamble states that no one familiar with the sentiment of the New-York Republicans can doubt that he is their unanimous and spontaneous choice. "They know," the preamble says, "his wide experience, his thorough mastery of public affairs, his executive ability, his elevated standard of private and public honor, his devotion to the interests of his country and his adherence to Republican principles." The preamble recites that his majority of 156,000 in 1894 was the largest ever given to a Republican candidate in New-York State. When the Republican State Committee, last year, asked for the re-election of the State officers who had been Gov. Morton's associates, as an indorsement of the Governor, and "his intelligent, moderate, sensible, policies," the voters of the State gave the ticket a majority of 93,000. These evidences of Gov. Morton's strong hold on nte people, the preamble continues, "must not be lightly put aside, for the overwhelming testimony of the citizens of the Empire State cannot be wisely disregarded."

The resolutions announce that the signers will labor earnestly and unceasingly for Gov. Morton's nomination at St. Louis. They state that business men, tradesmen, mechanics, and workingmen have suffered from three years of business paralysis resulting from Democratic incapacity and misrule, and that the people demand an Intelligent administration of the Government to permit them to repair their shattered fortunes. They conclude with the declaration that Morton is eminently fitted for the leadership, while this work is in progress, and that his nomination would do more to restore confidence than any other event that can now be named.

As soon as Mr. Odell shall get the last signature to the resolutions, they will be forwarded to New-York for use by Mr. Platt. Plans are now under way for a dinner, to be given in Washington some time next week, at which it is proposed the Morton boom shall again be paraded for inspection and speeches be made calculated to go hand in hand with the declarations which come out of New-York relative to the Governor's eminent fitness.

A New-York Representative said to-night that there was no doubt that the dinner would be given, and that it would add materially in advancing the Morton movement.

The impression is growing in Washington that Platt, Quay, and Reed have an understanding and that at the proper time at St. Louis the Morton following will march into the Reed camp, bag and baggage. One New-York Republican said to-day that, no matter how many certificates of character Mr. Platt might give Mr. Morton, the latter would be out of the fight by the time the convention got ready to vote. It is a part of the New-York political gossip heard in Washington that Mr. Odell will succeed Charles W. Hackett as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and that Hackett, who has not given thorough satisfaction, will take the place of W. A. Sutherland of Rochester on the National Committee.

Odell, by the way, is credited with an ambition to be Governor, and Hackett is said to possess the idea that he ought to succeed David B. Hill in the United States Senate. This being a year of high hopes in New-York Republican circles, it is not considered strange here that these two gentlemen should be flying high thus early in the season.

PATTISON A CANDIDATE.

His Nomination for President Will Be Urged by Pennsylvanians.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Harrisburg Wednesday.

The party leaders are much pleased at the manner in which the suggestion of the nomination of ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison for the Presidency has been received outside, as well as inside, of Pennsylvania. It is stated upon good authority that even those who from time to time oppose the regular organization of the party in the State, admit the strength of Mr. Pattison, and that no position will be made to him in the Democratic State Convention.

It is expected that the convention will unanimously declare for him, and that a delegation will be sent to the Democratic National Convention that will cordially and loyally support Mr. Pattison's candidacy for the Presidency.

A McKINLEY BOOMLET.

Mr. I. N. Walker Throws Cold Water on the Morton Movement.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A McKinley boomlet was brought to the very doors of Gov. Morton's office in the Capitol to-night.

National Commander in Chief I. N. Walker of the Grand Army of the Republic, who hails from Indiana, was at the Capitol during the session, and was shown considerable attention by prominent members of both branches of the Legislature. The privileges of the floor were extended to him. Just before he went away a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him who, in his opinion, would receive the support of the Harrison men now that the ex-President is out of the race.

"I am not in politics," he said, "and I do not want to speak on political topics, as Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, but from the information which I get about the country, and from my knowledge of the Indiana feeling, I should say that McKinley would get the greater proportion of the so-called Harrison strength. Indiana is a neighbor of Ohio, and it seems to me that the issue next year will be largely the tariff issue. This leads me to think that McKinley will be the man to head the ticket. Allison may get some of the Harrison men, but not so many as McKinley."

"Will Morton get any?"

"The people in Indiana, as in all other parts of the country of which I have knowledge, have the greatest respect and admiration for Gov. Morton, but they do not really think he has much chance of securing the nomination. I have been visiting many parts of the country and I do not find the opinion that Morton will get many votes outside of New-York State."

"Do the people in other States expect the New-York delegates will support Morton to the end of the contest?"

"I should say the general opinion is, so far as I hear it, that Gov. Morton, without his own knowledge or consent, is being used by certain New-York politicians to conceal for a time that they are for Speaker Reed. That is what I hear."

Some of the warmest supporters of Gov.

Sour Stomach

Caused by indigestion may be avoided by stimulating liver, stomach, and bowels with

Hood's Pills

25c at druggists, or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"The Champagne favored by ROYALTY in ENGLAND."

MAIL and EXPRESS, N. Y.

Morton met Gen. Walker during the hour or two that he was here. They scouted the idea that the Commander-in-Chief had come on any political errand, and they added that he was a personal friend of Major McKinley, so that he would naturally take the view which gave him the rosiest prospect, but there was a buzzing about a "McKinley invasion" in all the groups of statesmen who knew of Gen. Walker's visit and his attitude toward the various candidates.

MARYLAND'S DEAD-LOCK UNBROKEN

Republicans Bitterly Opposed to All Reform Measures.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 10.—The Legislature reassembled to-night, but nothing was done to break the dead-lock between the Senate and the Governor. The feeling of the Republicans toward the reform measures is bitter. Mr. Bonaparte's designation of Republican clubs as composed of loafers and spoilsmen has intensified the bitterness, and as there are over a hundred of these clubs in Baltimore City, they have begun a noisy campaign of indignation. Most of them have adopted anti-Civil Service Reform resolutions. The man who struck the key note was Delegate Ford, who, in a few remarks against the abolition of useless offices, said: "Don't let us despoil the vineyards until we have gathered some of the grapes."

The feeling is growing that Gov. Lowndes and the new Republican boss, Senator-elect Wellington, are not acting with entire good faith toward the reform elements which put them in power, and even if they are, it looks now as if the Legislature would run away from all pledges. The Senate is Democratic, and it has brought the Governor to book by refusing to confirm his nominations until satisfactory minority representation on all the Boards of Election in all the counties is secured. Nothing was done to-night to raise that embargo.

Senator Gorman having said he was out of politics for the time, and that he would not be a delegate to the next National Convention, the Democratic party is at present without either a "boss" or a leader. In the State Senate there are two elements. The reform element is led by William Cabell Bruce, the President of the Senate, and he has three followers. The "regular" element is led by Senator John Walter Smith, the former President of the Senate, and he has nine followers. These two factions seem to be getting closer together as the session advances, and it is probable that there will be few material differences between them when the time for the State Convention shall arrive. It is the general opinion that Maryland may be safely counted in the Democratic column this Fall, although Senator-elect Wellington is bravely claiming it for the Republicans.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

Hunter Once More Needs but One Vote for an Election.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 10.—There were 102 members present in the Joint Assembly to-day, and Hunter once more came within one vote of an election. This happened as the result of a pair between Senator Ogilvie (Dem.) and Representative Poor, (Pop.,) who were absent. The vote stood: Hunter, 51; Blackburn; 46; scattering, 5; necessary to a choice, 52.

This is expected to be the most interesting week of the session, and it is claimed will see the end of the prolonged deadlock. The contest cases will be taken up to-morrow in case of the return of Lieut. Gov. Worthington, who is presiding officer of the Joint Assembly.

Several days ago it was given out that the Republican caucus had taken action and agreed to work for the unseating of Alexander Tompkins of Owensborough and the seating of Charles Werner. The Dunlap-Kaufman case had not then been taken up. Now it is said that it is not settled that even Tompkins will be unseated, and that Hunter has a plan by which he hopes to win. It is alleged that the Hunter people are to meet him through the assistance of Populist Poor in the case. Senator Ogilvie is unable to be brought to the hall, in which case there will be no necessity of unseating any Democrat.

Republicans discussed a new scheme today to the effect that Gov. Bradley would issue a proclamation calling the Legislature to meet in Louisville in one of the large opera houses there, the session to continue until the election of a Senator. There, it was argued, would be ample police protection, not afforded here, and even much stronger than the McCreary Guards would be able to render in case they were called into active service. This story was denied by officials.

COLORED REPUBLICANS SPEAK.

Beer and Cigars No Longer Good to Secure Their Votes.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10.—The First Ward (colored) Republican Club, which has just been organized in Orange, has issued the following statement, signed by J. I. Perkins, President, and S. E. Ewing, Secretary:

> The voters of the First Ward of Orange have organized a First Ward Republican Club, and wish to inform the public at large, regardless of race or color, that the object of this organization is not to accept nor even to ask for the feeble presentment commonly known as beer and cigars.
>
> We are agitators, but we agitate for the cause of the Afro-American citizens. It has been reported time and time again that anything will do for the negro, and that assertion has been tried to be wired in by our so-called bosses, but we are glad to report that through our forefathers, born on African soil and rocked in an African cradle, the power of the world has achieved him with abilities to face the communities at large and command the respect of the public.

There is some doubt as to the precise meaning of this address, but the inference is that they are looking for offices.

PROSECUTOR CHARGED WITH CRUELTY

Serious Charges Against Peter W. Stagg of New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—A communication reached the Legislature to-night, through Senator Daly of Hudson County, which apparently has for its object the impeachment of Peter W. Stagg, Prosecutor of the Pleas in Bergen County. Senator Daly had the communication referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The communication is from John G. Kehoe, a resident of Lyndhurst, Bergen County. He charges Prosecutor Stagg with having corruptly and criminally disregarded his duty in not having prosecuted certain persons for high crimes and misdemeanors, and with having cruelly and inhumanely prosecuted certain other persons for light crimes.

Mr. Kehoe charges that Stagg prevailed upon Columbus Randolph to plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor without a license, using the threat that he had $10,000 of the State's money, and would use it to convict him. Randolph apprised the Court of the threat, and he alleges was allowed to retract his plea.

He continues that in July a man named Hoffman was robbed and sandbagged by two men. The prosecutor refused to take the assailants before their victim, and he died, and now, since they cannot be identified, it is impossible to convict them.

Mr. Kehoe also accuses Mr. Stagg of having approached him while he was a member of the Grand Jury to have certain men indicted. Other serious charges are preferred against Mr. Stagg in the document.

Dean—Avery.

Miss Marion Bush Avery of 550 Park Avenue and Herbert N. Dean were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chantry of Grace Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's mother, only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple were present at the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids.

A small reception, for the relatives only, followed at the home of the bride.

A CAVE FULL OF GOLD ORE

Rich Discovery Said to Have Been Made at Indian Lake.

JOHN DONAHOE EXPECTS TO BE RICH

Claims His Father Was Told the Secret of the Mine, but Was Too Timid to Take Out the Gold.

WEST POINT, Feb. 10.—Garrisons has a little "gold excitement" all to itself just at present. John Donahoe is the owner of the only hotel in the village. Donahoe owns a farm at Indian Lake. He says he has interested many prominent men in his plans, and now a full-fledged mining camp is in existence on the farm. Specimens of ore may be seen at the hotel.

It has been a tradition that gold in paying quantities is scattered through the Indian Lake section. As the legend runs, nearly fifty years ago an Indian woman went to Donahoe's father and told him the secret of the gold mines. She took him to the highest point of the mountain on the outskirts of his farm and showed him an entrance to a large cave.

"Go through that cave," said the old Indian. "At the furthest end a solid rock will bar your progress. Turn carefully to the right, and be sure to avoid the stream that runs in the same direction, as many braves have been drowned because they knew not of its existence. Tap the rock with an iron bar, and you will discover an opening. That is the entrance to the mines, where inexhaustible wealth is stored."

Donahoe was afraid to venture into the cave, but he kept the secret until about a year before he died, when he told his son John.

At various times silver and gold in small quantities have been picked up on the shores of Indian Lake, and lumps of rich ore have been found on the mountain side. A few years ago a rush was made to the place by gold speculators. They came from all quarters, and established a mining camp. Claims were staked off and digging began in earnest. Only small veins of silver were found, and the fever quickly subsided.

Donahoe carefully kept the secret confided by his father, thinking that some day he might be able to work the mines. He sold milk on West Point, and his hotel prospered. Then he began digging. With a score of men, it is said, he explored the cave, and found the mines. Rich ore in abundance rewarded his enterprise. He told his story, it is said, to Speaker Fish and all the other rich men of Garrisons. They were greatly interested, and promised help. Donahoe hired more men, and now the work is being rushed along. Machinery of the latest and most improved pattern has been ordered. Donahoe was found to-day in his hotel surrounded by a lot of men who wanted work in the mines. He hired about a dozen and sent them off with a foreman to his farm at Indian Lake. Donahoe confirmed the truth of the report that he had struck a rich gold field in the country. He exhibited several lumps of ore, which he claimed were worth over $1,000.

"The ore is exceedingly rich," said Donahoe, "and will be taken out in paying quantities from the start. When our machinery is in shape we will startle the country with our production."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS

C. E. Borchgrevink Lectures on His Search for the South Pole—He Wants to Make a Second Trip.

Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink, the young Norwegian who has recently made one attempt, and hopes soon to make another, to reach the south pole, lectured last night on "South Polar Experiences" before an audience that filled the Long Island Historical Society Hall, at Pierrepont and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn.

Mr. Borchgrevink speaks English with some difficulty, but with the aid of some very excellent lantern pictures, he told in a vivid way a story of his trip to the antarctic regions, which began Sept. 20, 1894, and ended March 12, 1895.

The start was made from Melbourne, Australia, in the steamship Antarctic. The first stop of importance was at the Campbell Islands, which were found to be inhabited only by a few sheep. These islands are very difficult of access, as in many cases they present to the sea a sheer cliff several hundred feet in height.

Some interesting pictures of the antarctic icebergs were shown. These masses of ice, Mr. Borchgrevink said, differ in shape from those formed in the arctic regions. The antarctic iceberg is, as a rule, more regular in shape than those in the polar regions of the North, and have few of those peaks and towers which make icebergs in Northern seas so beautiful. The difference, the lecturer thinks, is due to the fact that fewer warm currents are encountered by the Southern iceberg, and that less chance for an uneven melting is given.

One picture which attracted particular attention of the audience, was a view of the explorers' ship, surrounded by a number of great masses of ice, and apparently in imminent danger. Mr. Borchgrevink dilated on the beauty of antarctic scenery, which, he said, must be seen from the crow's nest of a ship in order to be fully appreciated.

The expedition of Sir James Ross to this region, in 1841, came in for a large share of Mr. Borchgrevink's remarks. The lecturer's party followed in the track of the Ross expedition in many cases. One landing was at Possession Island, and there the explorer scaled the highest peak, and named it Mt. Archer, after a member of the legislative body of Australia. Here, also, the party left the Norwegian flag in a box, which they fastened to a pole.

The chief descriptions of the animal life of antarctic regions related to the penguins and whales. Penguins were illustrated in all kinds of ways, one picture showing them on Possession Island in almost countless numbers. The rocks were black with them. Whales were met in considerable numbers by the explorers, and a series of vivid pictures of the taking of a sperm whale were shown.

Mr. Borchgrevink cited as an example of the strength of the whale the fact that one not more than forty feet in length drew his ship, of 320 tons, at a rate of seven knots for several hours.

The explorer related an experience of his own with the small blue whale. He speared one from an ice floe, and in attempting to draw out the harpoon was himself drawn into the icy water, and almost drowned.

Mr. Borchgrevink closed his lecture with a talk about the trip which he hopes to take in September of this year. He wants to start with a larger ship than he had before, and expects, with a few companions, to make a successful overland trip in search of the south pole.

Washington's Birthday Games.

The international football and games between Ireland and America will be held at Ambrose Park, Thirty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, on Feb. 22. The football match, under association rules, will be between the Bay Ridge Athletic Club team, champions of Long Island, and the Mount View Football Club of Belfast, champions of Ireland. The games will also be between these two clubs.

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THE MANITOBA REMEDIAL BILL

A Measure to Authorize the Establishment of Catholic Schools in the Canadian Province.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 10.—The following is a synopsis of the Manitoba Remedial bill, which will come before the House of Commons to-day or to-morrow:

Starting out with the recognition of the principle that the Catholics of Manitoba have a just grievance, the bill proposes to restore to the Catholics of Manitoba their educational rights, by permitting them to establish separate schools, and presumes that the Provincial Government will accept the law, once it is passed; hence an alternative course is not supplied. Should, however, the provincial authorities fail to give effect to the provisions of the bill, it is obvious that subsequent legislation will be required.

The law, when it goes into effect, is not likely to disturb to any material extent the existing state of affairs as regards education in Manitoba. West of the Red River, according to the statistics in the possession of the Government, not more than ten or twelve Catholic school districts can be created, and in no case will the boundaries of Catholic school districts be coterminous with those of public schools. To Winnipeg and St. Boniface, and to a few scattered settlements on the east bank of the Red River, the measure will principally apply.

The measure recites in the preamble the reasons which have induced the Dominion Parliament to pass legislation of this character, and declares it expedient to do so. The title of the bill is "The Remedial Act, (Manitoba.)"

The provincial authorities are authorized to appoint a Catholic Board of Education for the province, consisting of not more than nine persons, who must be Roman Catholics, three of whom will retire annually. This board will be charged with many duties, chief among which are the control and management of separate schools, the selection of textbooks, the issuing of teachers' certificates, but it is specifically enjoined on the board that the textbooks must be equal to those used in the public schools of the province, while the teachers themselves are not to be inferior in attainments to those who have passed through the provincial normal schools and are employed in the public schools.

In the event of the provincial authorities failing to appoint a Catholic Board of Education, such board will be appointed by the Federal authorities.

A Superintendent of separate schools is to be appointed by the provincial authorities, who will have the general supervision and direction of the Catholic schools. Failing action on the part of the province, this Superintendent will be appointed by the Dominion.

Separate school districts may be created on the petition of the heads of ten families who are Catholics and who pledge themselves to a certain amount of financial support to the school each year. Where a municipality fails to organize a Catholic school district the power will devolve upon the Board of Education. In the event of the Municipal Council failing to collect the separate school taxes, power is given to the Catholic Board of Education.

No Roman Catholic shall be taxed for the support of a separate school if he notifies the municipal authorities that he desires his taxes to go to the public schools, but his responsibility to pay Catholic school taxes will remain until the day of declaration of his desire to support the public schools. In cases where Roman Catholics predominate in any school district, and Protestant children have to attend these schools, provision is made for due regard to the wishes of parents in the matter of allowing those children to remain away from Catholic religious exercises.

Inspectors of separate schools may be appointed, and, in the event of any school proving inefficient, the provincial grant may be withdrawn. There is no provision in the bill governing provincial aid, it being taken for granted that a provincial grant will be made to the Catholic schools as well as to the public schools.

STATEN ISLAND TOWN ELECTIONS

Independent Democrats Oppose the Regular Nominee for Supervisor.

Town elections will be held throughout Richmond County to-day, and while, with the exception of the town of Castleton, there are only minor officers to be elected, there will be lively contests in all of the towns. The main interest is centred in the election for Supervisor in the town of Castleton, as upon the result depends the control, to a great extent, of the Board of Supervisors.

The regular Democratic candidate is John L. Dobson. He is opposed by Howard R. Bayne, the Independent Democratic leader, who has been nominated by his own faction and the Republicans on a complete fusion ticket. Hard work has been done by the friends of both candidates, and the result will be in doubt until the votes are counted. The Meyers ballot machine will be used in the towns of Northfield and Westfield.

STIRRED BY MR. REILLY

Mr. Sheehan's Friends Would Make His Tammany Power Nil.

STILL DISCUSS THE DINNER INCIDENT

Ex-Register a Rather Difficult Man to Get at, and a Conflict May Involve Others — What He Has to Say.

In Tammany there is now much trouble. Ex-Register John Reilly having asked at Saturday night's dinner of Richard Croker who made John C. Sheehan leader of Tammany Hall, there is a very evident intention on the part of Mr. Sheehan's friends to see to it that Mr. Reilly is bereft of all the power he still retains in the organization. In other words, Mr. Sheehan and his friends, regarding Mr. Reilly's interruption at the dinner as a serious insult, have determined to eliminate the ex-Register absolutely as a Tammany factor.

The friends of Mr. Sheehan are claiming that the ex-Register never carried his own district in a hard fight, except by a combination; that the last time a committee was appointed by Tammany to reorganize Mr. Reilly's district there was a full hearing, and the committee, after taking all the evidence, unanimously decided to report in favor of the ousting of Mr. Reilly, but a powerful hand prevented it, and the report was never made.

Mr. Sheehan's friends also claim that the ex-Register was very jealous when James J. Martin was appointed a Police Commissioner in 1889 by Mayor Grant, and that later, when Mr. Sheehan was appointed to the Police Board, Mr. Reilly was again very much disturbed because he had long been a candidate for appointment as Police Commissioner, and had twice failed to secure the place.

It is pretty certain that Mr. Sheehan's friends are determined to fight the ex-Register. It is not so certain how wide the area of conflict will be when they start. They may have to fight quite a large percentage of the Tammany Executive Committee in fighting Mr. Reilly. If they are going at Mr. Reilly they may have to "go at" Henry D. Purroy and all the other discontents.

Mr. Sheehan, when visited last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, declined to talk for publication. It can be said, however, that Mr. Sheehan has all along doubted the good policy of the Croker dinner, and it would never have been given if it depended on his word. Although apparently the leader of Tammany, and acting as such to all intents and purposes, some extraneous force prevented Mr. Sheehan having his way in this dinner matter.

Ex-Register Reilly will be a rather difficult man to get at, if, after the first flush of anger that has resulted from his remarks at the dinner has passed away, any earnest effort is made to do so.

He is no longer a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany. He gave way to Alderman Oakley as leader of the District a few weeks ago. If he is to be disciplined for his remarks at the dinner Mr. Sheehan's friends will have to find some new way of getting at him.

When asked last night what he meant when he asked Mr. Croker at the dinner who had made Mr. Sheehan leader, Mr. Reilly said:

"Well, you see a lot of people have been asking me when and where and by whom Mr. Sheehan was made the leader of Tammany Hall. I have been unable to answer these questions. I did not know. Mr. Croker, in his speech, referred with great kindness to Mr. Sheehan and I then took occasion to ascertain how Mr. Sheehan came to be leader. So I asked the question just to obtain information. I have no personal feeling whatever against Mr. Sheehan. I regard him as a very pleasant gentleman. I wanted this information, however, so that I could tell my friends about it, and I asked the question. That is all there is to it."

Mr. Reilly was asked who, in his opinion, was now the leader of Tammany, and he said: "Richard Croker."

A friend of Mr. Reilly, who was present while the talk was in progress, said:

"They can't down John Reilly. He is too good a Democrat. In 1884, when the Tammany delegates came back from the National Convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for President, much to the disgust of John Kelly, it was John Reilly who started a Cleveland Club in his district and swung out a Cleveland and Hendricks banner long before the rest of the Tammany organization got ready to say whether or not it was going to give Mr. Cleveland its support."

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy gave out a characteristic interview yesterday. He said that he was confident, when the proper time came, Mr. Croker would assume full control of the leadership of Tammany.

"In times of great emergency," said Mr. Purroy, "we need to put forward our greatest leader. Mr. Croker is that leader, and I feel confident that when the proper times comes, he will resume active control."

Mr. Croker said that he had nothing to add to what he had said at the dinner. He has not engaged passage for Europe as yet as far as can be learned, and it may be that the turn affairs have taken in Tammany will delay his departure for some time. Another opinion is that he will sail for England either this week or next.

Alderman Oakley who represents Mr. Reilly in the Tammany Executive Committee, called on Mr. Croker yesterday, and also talked with Mr. Sheehan. All indications point to a new fight in Tammany.

ELOPERS ARRESTED IN BOSTON

Eli Stern, a Hoboken Jeweler, Deserts His Wife for a Sixteen-Year-old Girl and Is Pursued.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—"I love him, and am willing to follow him to prison," was the statement sixteen-year-old Maud Turner of Hoboken, N. J., made Saturday night, when she was placed under arrest by Police Inspectors, charged with living with Eli Stern, a married man, who deserted his wife, in Brooklyn, four months ago.

Stern was arrested on a similar charge. He was in the jewelry business in Hoboken. He deserted his wife, and, with Miss Turner, who was an employe in his store, eloped to Boston.

Mrs. Becky Stern, the wife of the prisoner, came on from Brooklyn last week, and consulted Chief Inspector Watts about having Stern arrested. Mrs. Stern, who is twenty-two years old, told the Chief a pitiful story about how she had been deserted by her husband, who had run away with the Turner girl.

Chief Inspector Watts detailed Inspectors Wolf, Cleary, and Douglass to see if they could locate the couple. To begin their work on they had only a tintype picture of Stern, which Mrs. Stern had brought with her. The Inspectors found that Stern was doing business as an auctioneer at 11 Hanover Street.

Mrs. Stern at once recognized her untrue spouse. He was shadowed Friday night, after he finished his work, and was seen to enter the house 7 Staniford Street. It was decided that they should make the arrest Saturday night.

When he closed his place of business that night he was followed by the Inspectors, and when he reached his home was placed in custody, Inspector Cleary, in the meantime, having placed Maud Turner under arrest. The latter and Inspector Cleary were waiting for the others when they arrived. The couple appeared greatly surprised when told that they were under arrest.

Besides being infatuated with Stern, Maud Turner is also said to be stage-struck, and for a while has been dancing in the ballet at a cheap theatre in this city.

Stern will say nothing about the case.

Mrs. Stern says they have been married four years, and for the greater part of that time she has been treated badly by her husband. Both she and her husband are from Brooklyn, and after their marriage took up their residence in that city. For a time Stern was in the jewelry business in Paterson, N. J., and then he transferred his stand to Hoboken.

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PURE AND FRAGRANT

DECREASE IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Fewer Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Than a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The returns to the Department of Agriculture for January show the total number of horses to be 15,124,057; mules, 2,278,946; milch cows, 16,137,586; oxen and other cattle, 32,085,409; sheep, 38,208,783, and swine, 42,842,759.

The average farm prices per head are estimated, for horses at $33.07; mules, $45.29; milch cows, $22.55; oxen and other cattle, $15.85; sheep, $1.70; swine, $4.35. The aggregate values are: For horses, $500,140,186; mules, $103,204,457; milch cows, $363,955,345; oxen and other cattle, $508,928,416; sheep, $65,167,735; swine, $186,529,745; grand total, $1,727,926,084.

In number, horses have decreased 4.8 per cent.; mules, 2.3 per cent.; milch cows, 2.2 per cent.; oxen and other cattle, 6.6 per cent.; sheep, 9.4 per cent.; swine, 3.0 per cent., since January, 1895. The cotton States and a few of the Rocky Mountain States show an increase in horses and mules; otherwise the decrease is general.

Milch cows are more numerous in the Northeastern, or city-supply States, also in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and westward; fewer elsewhere. The decrease in other cattle and sheep is generally distributed, except in the mountain region. Swine have increased generally throughout the East, South, and West, with a falling off in the great Central States.

In reported prices per head, horses, mules, and swine are lower than in January, 1895, while milch cows, other cattle, and sheep are higher.

In aggregate value horses have decreased 13.3 per cent.; mules, 7.0 per cent.; sheep, 2.3 per cent., and swine 15 per cent., during 1895, while milch cows have increased 0.4 per cent., and other cattle 5.4 per cent.

The grand total of all live stock has fallen off $91,

A NEW FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. Butts Maps Out a Most Elaborate Programme.

ACQUISITION OF CUBA INCLUDED

Coast Defences and a Close Alliance with Mexico, Central and South America Advocated — Advice to Congress.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The following resolutions of Mr. Butts was offered in the House to-night:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur)—That the inevitable destiny of the United States urgently demand that the Government of the United States shall at once inaugurate a foreign and domestic policy as follows:

First—The immediate construction of coast defences upon the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and also upon the Great Lakes.

Second—The building of a navy which will make the United States a first-class power, and not sixth-class among the nations of the world.

Third—An alliance with Mexico and the States of Central and South America, offensive and defensive.

Fourth—Closer commercial relations with the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and to that end that at the coming congress of the States of South and Central America the United States shall foster the building of a railroad from Vera Cruz, Mexico, through Central and South America upon a just and equitable basis as to governmental aid and support and control by the several powers concerned, to the end that the said republics shall be indissolubly connected with the United States as of right they ought to be.

Fifth—National aid to the Nicaragua Canal in order that the said canal shall be built and controlled by Americans in the interest of American trade and commerce.

Sixth—The acquisition of Cuba by the United States, perferably by purchase.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Congress and the President of the United States.

The resolutions were made a special order for next Monday night.

PALISADES WILL BE PRESERVED.

The Governor Will Sign the Cession Bill This Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Palisades of the Hudson are to be preserved. The bill prepared by the commissions appointed by the Governors of the States of New-York and New-Jersey has been passed by both houses of the Legislature, and Gov. Morton has signified his intention of signing it this week.

The Palisades extend from a point a short distance above Fort Lee, in New-Jersey, to a point below Piermont, in this State. The geological formation of which they are composed is known as basalt, or trap rock, and is an eruptive rock which broke through the old red sandstone, forming a plateau varying in height from 250 to 550 feet above the waters of the Hudson River and extending along the west shore of the river about fourteen miles. Upon the east, above the river, this formation rises in a precipitous wall to the extreme altitude attained, and then slopes gradually westward to the valley of the Hackensack River, a distance of several miles. At the bottom of the precipitous cliffs lie picturesque fragments of rock, which have broken from the perpendicular walls and fallen along their base in a steep slope or talus to the water's edge. The remarkable scenic effect produced by these buttresses, piles and turrets of rock, is known throughout the civilized world. From the brink of the precipice westward extends this plateau of rock covered with thin soil, strewn with boulders, and, excepting unimportant clearings, still chiefly clothed with unbroken forests, in many places untouched by the hand of man.

The rock forming the Palisades is very hard, and within two or three years several steam stone crushing plants have been established and put in operation. These crushers find a market in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut for the broken stone quarried from the Palisades, and the demand for such material is increasing, and at an exceedingly rapid rate. The work of these companies bids fair to soon destroy the Palisades, and last year steps were taken to cause their preservation. With this end in view, a bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating $500,000 with which the Secretary of War is to purchase the Palisade region and establish a military and National park and erect fortifications. The Palisades command the navigation of the Hudson River, the key of the line most exposed to invasion by a foreign power. This bill before the Governor cedes to the United States jurisdiction over that portion of the Palisades in this State.

The militia of the States of New-York and New-Jersey are authorized to use the park, when established, for manoeuvres.

IN BEHALF OF FIREMEN.

A Resolution Looking to an Improvement in the Metropolitan Service.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A resolution, bearing on the duties of the uniformed firemen of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, was offered in the House to-night by J. I. Green of New-York City. The resolution reads:

Whereas, Certain information is desired by members of this House in reference to the conduct of the Police and Fire Departments of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, relating particularly to the hours of duty performed by members of the Uniformed force of said departments of such cities; and

Whereas, It is believed that members of the uniformed force of the said departments of said cities are subjected to long hours of duty almost beyond endurance; and

Whereas, It is believed that by shortening the hours of labor, and, if necessary, increasing the force, a better and more efficient service could be obtained; and

Whereas, It is believed the desired information can best be obtained by a committee appointed for the purpose of obtaining such information as will enable this House to enact proper and suitable laws on the subject, if they be deemed necessary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and hereby is authorized to investigate and ascertain the facts as far as possible, relating to the matters hereinbefore set forth, from the Commissioners and boards of the Police and Fire Departments of the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo.

Such committee is hereby authorized to subpoena persons and compel the presentation to them of such books and papers as may be required by it to pursue such investigation or to ascertain the facts. It may employ a stenographer and hold meetings in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo at such times as the members may set or determine.

The Speaker of the Assembly shall designate a person to attend such committee for the purpose of serving all subpoenas issued by such committee to be served, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by such committee.

Such committee shall report to the Assembly the results of its investigations by bill or otherwise, and make such recommendation as may seem proper, on or before March 1, 1896.

The necessary expenses incurred by this committee, which are hereby allowed, in the performance of its duties, including the compensation of its stenographer and the person designated by the Speaker of the Assembly, shall not exceed the sum of $3,000.

The resolution was sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

TO ABOLISH CORONERS.

A Movement to Create a Board of Medical Examiners in This City.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The attempt to abolish the office of Coroner, which has been unsuccessfully made at the last two sessions of the Legislature, is to be repeated this year. A bill has been drawn for this purpose. It is the joint product of Dr. W. G. McDonald, of this city; Tracy C. Becker, of Buffalo; Dr. R. A. Witthaus, of New-York, and Former Secretary Lewis Balch, of the State Board of Health.

The bill proposes to put the work now performed by Coroners into the hands of what are to be termed "medical examiners." These are to be appointed by the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In New-York there are to be four examiners, four assistant examiners, an expert pathologist, and a chemist. In the Second Judicial Department there is to be a medical examiner, and an assistant for each county, and in general there is to be one such official for each county throughout the State. Erie is to have two.

These examiners are to be appointed on or before Nov. 1, to serve each six years. The salary of an examiner is to be $5,000 a year.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN NEW-YORK.

Inadequacy of Accommodations to be the Subject of Inquiry.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the House to-night, Mr. J. I. Green offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is known, as a matter of fact, that many children of the City of New-York are prevented from attending the public schools in said city by reason of the inadequate number of schools provided for the purpose, and by reason thereof are prevented from obtaining a proper common-school education, and

Whereas, It has been charged in the public press that by reason of the inadequate school accommodation in the City of New-York many of the children are compelled to roam the streets, and by reason thereof, are impelled to commit crime, who, if proper facilities for education at school were provided, would attend school, and

Whereas, It is provided by Section 1 of Article IX. of the Constitution of the State that "the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all children of the State may be educated," and

Whereas, It appears that such mandatory provision of the Constitution is not respected, by reason of the fact that thousands of children in the City of New-York are denied the benefits of education by reason of lack of accommodations and schools; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction or of Public Schools be and is hereby requested forthwith to transmit to this House whatever information he may possess as to the number of children refused admission to the public schools in the City of New-York by reason of lack of accommodation within the last two years, as well as a general statement by him as to the necessity for an additional number of schools in the City of New-York, to the end that the same may be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

Mr. McKeown offered the amendment that Brooklyn be included in the resolution.

The amendment was accepted and the resolution adopted.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Final Action Taken by the Senate and House.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly to-night these bills were passed:

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting railways on Stanhope Street, in Brooklyn, without consent of property owners.

Senator Parsons—Conferring additional powers upon guaranty companies in counties containing 100,000 inhabitants.

Senator Higbie—Ceding jurisdiction to the United States over lands in Southfield, Richmond County.

These bills were passed by the Senate:

Senator Burns—Amending generally the charter of the City of Yonkers.

Senator Brackett—Amending Section 1,538 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to parties to an action for partition.

Senator Page—Allowing police in cases of violation of municipal ordnances to admit to bail offenders who deposit money or personal property in value double the amount of the fine to which they are liable.

Senator Brush—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to establish and maintain a training school for boys, and to authorize the commitment thereto of boys under fourteen years of age.

Senator Guy—Providing for the laying out and establishment of an approach to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, New-York City, from the central bridge, over the Harlem River, to Butternut Street and Park Place.

Senator Brush's bill to divide the Brooklyn Department of Public Works into two departments was recommitted to the Committee on Cities for a hearing.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A Movement to Provide for Veteran Firemen.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—In the Assembly to-night the following were among the bills introduced:

Mr. Husted—Giving additional powers to the Traders' Deposit Company of New-York City.

Mr. Davidson—Authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of New-York City to appoint to the uniformed force any person who has been upon the pay roll of the department for ten years.

Mr. Hill—Reducing to $5,000 the capitalization required for the formation of transportation companies and allowing them to navigate the "canal and other waterways."

Mr. French—Providing that in actions of condemnation for school sites in New-York City, the publication of the notice may be made in The City Record.

Mr. Hill—Making the fee for the service of summons outside of the State $10.

Mr. Vankeuren—Making it a misdemeanor punishable by $500 fine or two years' imprisonment ot enter any vessels, or cut or destroy lines or cables, or tamper with machinery.

Mr. Dudley—Providing that no stockholder shall be personally liable for any salary or debt of a corporation due a Director unless such debt shall have been authorized in writing by stockholders owning two-thirds of the capital stock.

Mr. Ablett—Compelling railroads more than 100 miles long to sell mileage books at all stations. A refusal of a corporation will make it liable to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Coffey—Directing the lowering to grade of steam railroad tracks on Gravesend Avenue, Brooklyn, and prohibiting obstructions by railroads outside of the track lines.

Mr. Ahearn—Extending for five years the existence of the New-York Safety Steam Power Company.

Mr. Pavey—Providing that professors or instructors in dental colleges shall not be eligible to appointment to the State Board of Dental Examiners, and that the degree of D. D. S. shall not be conferred without a certificate that the Regents' examinations have been passed three years before, and providing for the transfer of a dental license from one county to another.

Mr. Pavey—Providing for the issuance of licenses to practice dentistry to graduates of dental colleges approved by the Dental Society of the State of New-York.

Mr. O'Grady—Making it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $1,000 for a railroad or other corporation doing business as a common carrier to cantract or allow any rebate or advantage for the shipment of freight, conditioned that the consignee, consignor, or any other person shall not ship or receive over or upon any canal or waterway, and not to charge more for a short haul than a long haul.

Mr. Pavey—Providing that a trustee under a deed of trust to sell property for the benefit of creditors shall be entitled to and allowed on any accounting the same commissions as an assignee for the benefit of the creditors.

A similar bill is now before the House.

Information Wanted About Inspectors

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Kempner in the House to-night offered this resolution bearing upon the employment of Tax Inspectors by the State:

Resolved, That the Controller of the State be and is hereby requested to furnish this House at his earliest convenience with a detailed statement showing:

First—The several State departments employing Inspectors or other officials whose functions are similar to those of Inspectors.

Second—The number, duties, and salaries of such Inspectors or like officials in the several departments.

Third—The number of such Inspectors or like officials in the several departments appointed pursuant to civil service rules.

The resolution went over under the rules.

Cost of Renting Municipal Buildings.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Mr. Austin offered a resolution in the House to-night calling upon the Controller of New-York City to transmit to the House a statement of the number of buildings rented by New-York City from private parties for its city departments, together with a further statement showing the rent paid by the city annually. The resolution was adopted.

Pseudomania.

From The Boston Transcript.

A mania for lying is pseudomania. The Standard Dictionary gives the word.

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THE METROPOLITAN

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LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE

Senator Smith of New-Jersey Discusses the Monroe Doctrine.

GIVES EXCELLENT ADVICE TO CONGRESS

Opposes the Sewell and Davis Resolutions—He Is Satisfied the Administration Knows What It Is About.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator Smith of New-Jersey to-day made his promised speech on the Monroe doctrine. It was a strong and earnest appeal to the Senate to leave the Venezuela matter for the present to the Administration, which, Mr. Smith said, was fully competent to handle it.

In opening his speech, Mr. Smith said it was not his intention to attempt a definition of what was known as the Monroe doctrine, nor to analyze the various arguments which had been made upon the question of National policy raised by the President's message. He would say at the outset that he was opposed to the adoption of the resolution introduced by his colleague, and he was quite as strongly opposed to the adoption of the resolution introduced by the Senator from Minnesota, and reported in an amended form by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and would supplement these two assertions with the remark that he had little sympathy with the position assumed by the Senator from Colorado. Mr. Smith, in giving his reasons for his attitude in the matter, said:

There is no occasion for any action of any kind upon this subject by this body at this time. We have done all that either prudence can justify or patriotism demand. We have met the situation outlined to us by the President in such a manner as to show that there is no division of sentiment in the Government of the United States when any question of National honor is involved. So much we have done unanimously in both houses without regard to party lines or personal feelings, because to have faltered or delayed would have been a violation of our plain duty to the American people. By entering upon a discussion of what we have already done, and by reopening the question which we have already answered, we could only succeed in nullifying, or, at least, qualifying, the action we have already taken.

Congress received Dec. 17 from the President a message outlining the position of this country as it related to the existing controversy between Great Britain and Venezuela. In that message the President pointed out, with his usual clearness of vision and characteristic vigor of expression, the bearing of that difficulty upon the welfare, integrity, and best interests of this Nation. He insisted, rightfully, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the United States were concerned in a controversy which might result in the seizure of American territory by a European Government. He proved conclusively from official correspondence the obvious desire of Great Britain to enlarge, so far as may be within its power, the domain of British Guiana. He directed attention to the efforts which had been made to induce Great Britain to submit the question of a boundary line between its possessions and Venezuela to arbitration. He laid particular stress upon the fact that all such efforts had been in vain.

Both houses have done all that the President and Secretary of State, charged with the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations with other powers, desired, and all that the people expected.

It is not only unnecessary, but unwise, to either qualify or intensify our action thus taken in response to both an executive and a public demand. This is the first and chief reason why I am opposed to the resolutions introduced by my colleague, as well as those recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Nor can I agree with my colleague when he says "that this action was premature and inopportune, in view of the business and financial condition of the country." Such a confession is only stultification. If every act of a President of the United States involving National honor or National disgrace were to be taken with propriety when the business and financial condition of the country is such as to warrant it, then great indeed must be the indignation of any colleague when he contemplates the conduct of George Washington, James Madison, and, above all, the many and most "inopportune" acts of Abraham Lincoln.

I will not make reply in any sense to the remarks submitted by the brilliant Senator from Colorado. I cannot, however, refrain from saying that, in his admiration of the courage and persistence which have always characterized the English race, he has overlooked or misjudged some of the causes which have in times past induced the exhibition of those admirable qualities. No harm can result from lauding the deeds of English sailors and English soldiers. But, Sir, for one, I prefer to contemplate the achievements of Washington, of Greene, of Putnam, of Allen, of Jackson, of Paul Jones, and even of Lafayette to those of Clive, Wellington, Nelson, and the others whose acts have made so deep an impression upon the mind and heart of the Senator from Colorado.

This country, Sir, owes nothing to England. If ties of kindred have been broken she was the aggressor. From the very beginning of the attempt of the noble men who achieved American independence to the present day the attitude of Great Britain toward this Nation has been one first of contempt, then of hostility, then of submission to force of arms, and since that time of ever increasing jealousy, until it became the part of wisdom and prudence to assume the condescending and patronizing attitude perfectly typified in the language of Lord Salisbury in his letter to our Secretary of State.

I come now, Mr. President, to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Minnesota upon behalf of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I oppose the adoption of these upon the broad ground that there is no occasion or necessity for such definition of the Monroe doctrine by this body at this time. I do not object to the strong American position outlined by these resolutions, neither do I see much to criticise in their language when applied simply and solely to the Venezuelan controversy. But I do insist that it is the height of folly to attempt to provide in this way for all cases trenching upon the principle represented by the Monroe doctrine, which may arise in the future.

The only reason I have yet heard advanced for making a specific and official definition of the doctrine at this time is that foreign powers should not be enabled to say, as the Premier of Great Britain did say in his communication to the Secretary of State, that the principle had never been officially promulgated. It is insisted that we must not leave to them the privilege of excuse upon the ground that they had never heard of it. I am not prepared, Mr. President, to admit that this necessity has existed for a moment since President Monroe made his famous declaration, but even granting that this may have been so until very recently, it does seem to me very plain that such necessity does not exist to-day. The ringing message of the President of the United States, promptly supported by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, and by the unanimous sentiment of the country, is sufficient notice to every power in the civilized world that the Monroe doctrine is a fixed principle of this Government, to be maintained in all cases and at all hazards.

Now, consider for a moment the attitude of our own people. They upheld the President and Congress in emphasizing and applying this great National principle to the case in hand, but signs multiply that their common sense does not and will not approve of unnecessary and unwarranted action upon our part. We showed by our prompt co-operation our satisfaction with the position assumed by the President. We did all that he asked or desired, and turned the whole subject back, in accordance with his suggestion, into the proper diplomatic channels. The problem is now where it should be, in the hands of the President and Secretary of State. Every one of us knows and the people know that, in the interest of both patriotism and prudence, it could not be in a better place.

The patriotic sentiment of the United States is great and powerful, but it is not greater or more potent than the conservative common sense which characterizes our whole people. For one, I believe that they are satisfied. The most popular thing we could do to-day, and probably in the present condition of affairs the most beneficial thing we could do, would be to pass the necessary appropriation bills and go home. The mere fact that we are in session is a menace to the revival of business and the return of prosperity.

As a Democrat, I might, for partisan reasons, rejoice in such a condition, while one branch of Congress contains an overwhelming Republican majority, and the other is controlled by a combination of Republicans and Populists; but as a citizen, professing to possess some portion of the common sense characteristic of my countrymen, I deplore it.

Others may consider it a patriotic duty to remain here for the sole purpose of emphasizing devotion to the lost cause of silver, and of listening to discussions of an unjust and unwise tariff revision, which every Senator knows cannot be enacted into law, but I, for one, am free to say that I see no necessity for such action and feel no call to such duty. Of all the resolutions that have been introduced, or may be introduced, I can think of but one for which I would cheerfully and gladly give my vote, and that is to adjourn sine die.

If circumstances permitted us to take this course, I am confident the whole country would rise up and call us blessed; but since they do not, I suppose there is nothing to do but remain here, subject to the dominion of a Republican-Populistic combination, and bear as best we can the just reprobation sure to be visited upon this body as a whole by the great majority of thinking American people.

The Republicans did not relish Mr. Smith's concluding words.

SECRETARY MORTON ATTACKED.

Senator Vest Accuses Him of Partiality in Distributing Seeds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the joint resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds, and Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) again addressed the Senate in support of the joint resolution and in condemnation of Secretary Morton.

He said the Secretary, in a newspaper interview, had invited impeachment by Congress, and intimated that if Congress should pass the joint resolution the President would veto it. The Secretary and his friends had attacked Congress, and charged that the seed distribution was used for personal and selfish purposes; but the fact was, Mr. Vest said, that the Secretary himself had used that legislation more largely and unhesitatingly than any member of Congress ever had endeavored to do. This was proved by the table in the Secretary's annual report for 1894-5, showing that 278,000 papers of seeds had been sent to the State of Nebraska, the Secretary's State,) more than that State was entitled to.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) defended the Secretary of Agriculture from "the onslaught made upon him," and expressed the belief that Secretary Morton had carried out the law to its fullest extent, and had not deviated a hair's breadth from the spirit of the law.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) said that he had examined the law relating to seeds, and that the interpretation given to it by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General was correct.

The responsibility, therefore, for the non-distribution of seeds belonged to Congress, and not to the Secretary of Agriculture, who had obeyed, as he was bound to obey, the plain letter of the law. The discussion having closed, the Senate proceeded to vote on the amendments of the Committee on Agriculture, and they were carried.

Mr. George (Dem., Miss.) offered an amendment to the substitute, providing that the seeds and plants heretofore required to be distributed among Senators and Representatives should be divided among the States in the proportion of their representation in the Electoral College, and be transmitted to the agricultural colleges and experimental stations in the various States. Mr. George's amendment was rejected, and the joint resolution went over without further action.

Referring to-night to the charge of Senator Vest, that the Secretary of Agriculture had distributed more packages of seed in Nebraska than that State was entitled to last year, Secretary Morton said:

"Under the law, one-third of all the seed purchased was to be distributed by the Secretary of Agriculture. In accordance with that provision, some years ago, when there was great suffering along the Sea Islands of the Carolina coast, the Secretary of Agriculture, through Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society, gave a great portion of the one-third of the seed which he was authorized to distribute to the people whose fields and gardens had been ruined by the tidal wave. As to that very large distribution of seed to those Southern sufferers no complaint was made. Therefore, during the recent seasons of extreme drought in the Northwest the Secretary of Agriculture frankly confessed that he gave far more than the normal quota of seed to Nebraska, Kansas, and each of the Dakotas, and to Oklahoma."

POPULIST BUTLER IN DOUBT.

He May Refuse to Support the Republican Caucus Slate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There is a prospect that the caucus programme of the Senate Republicans may not be carried out, after all. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon Senator Butler of North Carolina by the Populist Senators, to induce him to stand by the Populist nominees for the Senate elective offices. Mr. Butler is also being advised by friends in North Carolina not to be led into an act which may work to his disadvantage when he shall enter the field again for re-election.

The contract between Senator Pritchard and Major Grant which led last week to the selection of Grant by the Senate Republicans for Sergeant at Arms, has created a good deal of dissatisfaction in North Carolina, there being many Republicans there who object to the methods adopted by Grant in securing the support of Pritchard. The latter was compelled to promise to give Grant a good Senate job, a promise he will be able to keep only with the assistance of Butler. The latter has been favorable to Grant up to this time, but it is believed that he would not be sorry if something should arise which would afford him an opportunity to turn his back upon his agreement with Pritchard and Grant.

If Butler should decide not to support the Republican caucus programme, the Republicans, who need his vote to carry it out, would be placed in an embarrassing position. The question is engaging much attention at the Capitol, and grave doubt is expressed of the possibility of electing the caucus candidate.

THE MARBURY NOMINATION.

It Is to be Reported to the Senate Without Recommendation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The fight against William L. Marbury, nominated to be United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, was settled this morning, so far as the Committee on the Judiciary is concerned, by the ordering of a report to the Senate without recommendation. Marbury was nominated during the last Congress to succeed John T. Ensor, whose term expired May 24, 1894. The nomination was particularly offensive to Senator Gorman, and he made a personal effort to keep the Senate from confirming the nominee. He was successful, in a measure, at least, and the nomination remained in the hands of the committee, Congress adjourning without action having been taken.

Mr. Marbury, as soon as Congress adjourned, was given a recess appointment, and his name was among the first sent to the Senate upon the reconvening of Congress. His new appointment bears the date of December 4, last. Meanwhile, Mr. Gorman lost none of his zeal in his antagonism to Mr. Marbury, and he and his friends set about securing an adverse report. This they were unable to do, but the report made this morning will, it is believed by many, result in the same thing, and Mr. Marbury may be rejected when the matter comes up for action in the Senate.

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Founder of the New York Cooking School.

This famous Southern light bread was made with home made yeast by the old negro cooks; but modern culinary art has improved it by applying the quick action of the soda and cream of tartar of which the best baking powders are composed. By choice I use Cleveland's.

Sift three heaped teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder and one of salt with a quart of dry flour. Melt a scant half cup of butter in one cup of milk and one of water warmed together. Beat four eggs to a cream, mix with them the milk, water, and melted butter; butter a deep Russia iron pan, and see that the heat of the oven is moderate; then quickly stir the flour with the milk, etc., making a smooth batter; pour it into the buttered pan, and bake it for about three-quarters of an hour, until a broom-straw run into it can be withdrawn clean. Serve it hot at once.

NO ENCROACHMENT ON ALASKA.

So Far as Officially Known England Has Made No Aggressive Movement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In response to a resolution of the Senate concerning the reported establishment or attempts to establish post routes by Great Britain or Canada over or upon United States territory in Alaska, and also respecting any occupation or attempted occupation of any portion of that territory by British or Canadian military or civil authorities, or any other attempt by the Imperial or Dominion Government to assert any claim to territory of the United States in Alaska, the President sent to the Senate to-day a report on the subject from the Secretary of State, accompanied by correspondence dealing with the matter.

The report and accompanying letters show that the State Department is not officially possessed of any diplomatic correspondence concerning the establishment of British post routes by Great Britain or Canada, and the only information bearing on the subject is contained in a letter from Postmaster General Wilson, in which he says that one round trip by carriers was contemplated by the Canadian postal authorities from Victoria, British Columbia, to Fort Cudahy, also in Canadian territory, via Juneau, Alaska, in United States territory.

Secretary Olney also says that the department is not officially possessed of any authentic correspondence or other information respecting any occupation or attempted occupation by other means than the establishment of post routes of any portion of United States territory in Alaska by the civil or military authorities of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, and the only instance having a remote relation to the subject was the request made to the United States authorities, and which was granted, that twenty Canadian mounted policemen be allowed to pass through Seattle, Washington, and St. Michaels, Alaska, on their way to Canadian territory in Alaska.

Secretary Olney says in conclusion: "The Department of State is not officially possessed of any diplomatic correspondence or other information respecting any other attempt of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada to assert any claim of territory of the United States in Alaska, either by occupation or attempt to occupy such territory, or otherwise."

SAFETY IN SEA TRAVEL.

Laws Are Complied with, and Passengers Are in Little Danger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Treasury Department has sent to the House of Representatives a response to a resolution asking whether the present provisions for the safety of the public in ocean travel are adequate and are strictly carried out.

The Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels, Mr. Dumont, replies that the law is entirely adequate, and, so far as his records show, has been properly carried out. The records of American ocean steamers fail to show a single case of loss of life through lack of the equipments required by law, except in cases where such equipments have been lost or rendered useless at the time of the disaster.

In view of the fact, as shown by experience, that, in case of danger to the ship arising from heavy gales of wind, lifeboats and rafts would be swept overboard long before the ship itself could suffer, Mr. Dumont does not recommend legislation to restrict vessels to the carriage of only so many persons, passengers, and crew, as shall only equal the carrying capacity of the lifeboats and rafts they can practically make available. Mr. Dumont submits, for the information of timid persons, a statement from official records, showing that, as a rule, life is safer to-day on an ocean steamer than when traveling by railroad or any other method of locomotion, even safer than is pedestrian travel in large cities.

TO INVESTIGATE RECIPROCITY.

A House Committee Will Probably Make an Extended Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Accounts has decided to recommend the passage of the resolution presented by Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to investigate the reciprocity question.

The inquiry will be conducted by a subcommittee, headed by Mr. Tawney, which may employ an expert. The scope of the inquiry is outlined in the resolution, which recites that it is desirable to extend the export of surplus agricultural and manufactured products of the United States to foreign countries, and to obtain such countries the importation of these products is restricted by discriminating duties; therefore, that the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to report in what countries such restrictions are in force, the causes alleged therefor, and their effect upon our foreign commerce as relating to the trade resulting from the commercial agreements with foreign countries entered into after Oct. 30, 1890.

Retires from The Chicago Despatch.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Chicago Despatch publishes to-day a notice of the retirement of Joseph R. Dunlop from its management, and announces that the paper will be made to conform to the highest journalistic and ethical standards.

Indeed, It's True!

It's a positive fact that one million free sample packages of the world-famous Quaker Oats are now being given to the housekeepers of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, and each sample package is enough for a breakfast for four or five persons. Here is a rare treat in store for you. No other breakfast cereal like it. No so delicious and healthful—economical, too! When you taste it you will understand why millions—yes, millions of people eat it every morning. When the Quaker comes with our free sample, if you ask for it, he will give you a copy of that much-praised cook-book—*American Cereal Foods and How to Cook Them.* All about cereals. All kinds of cereals! Lots of things well worth knowing. Cereal foods make a better breakfast than meat—are cheaper, too! and Quaker Oats is the world's best cereal food—You'll say so yourself when you have tasted it. Please cook the sample according to directions on package (no trouble at all.) The most satisfying breakfast food in the wide, wide world. You can buy Quaker Oats of your grocer.

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DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN CRAIN

The Representative of the Eleventh Texas District for Many Years—Some of His Important Work in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representative William H. Crain of the Eleventh District of Texas died in this city this morning of pneumonia contracted at the Southern Charity Ball last week. He was in his seat in the House up to Thursday.

The Texas delegation held a meeting this morning and adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of their colleague. Speaker Reed appointed as the committee of Representatives to accompany the body to Texas Messrs. Pendleton and Crowley of Texas, Kyle of Mississippi, McDearmon of Tennessee, Miles of Maryland, Milnes of Michigan, Leonard of Pennsylvania, Eddy of Minnesota, and Murphy of Illinois.

The funeral train left by the Southern Railway to-night.

Mr. Crain was born at Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25, 1848, and was, before the reapportionment, elected to Congress from the Seventh District, which took in the place of his birth. He received a collegiate education, was graduated at St. Francis Xavier's College, New-York City, on July 1, 1867, as valedictorian of his class, and several years afterward received the degree of A. M.; studied law in Indianola, Texas, and was admitted to practice in February, 1871; was elected by the Democrats as District Attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial District in November, 1872, and to the State Senate in 1876; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and the present Congress, and during his term of service was assigned to the following committees, to wit: Foreign Affairs, Labor, Education, Post Offices and Roads, Pacific Railroad, Election of President, Vice President, and Members of Congress, Banking and Currency. He devoted a great deal of time and attention to deep water for Texas and was successful in having an appropriation of $6,200,000 made for that purpose at Galveston.

W. H. Crain,

For Many Years a Texas Representative in Congress.

When Col. Mills left the House for the Senate he asked Speaker Crisp to place Mr. Crain on the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, which request was granted.

Representative Ellett Better.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representative Ellett of Virginia, who was reported to be at the point of death at his home in Richmond, Saturday, is now said to be improving. Dispatches received by his friends in the House convey the intelligence that his condition has materially changed for the better during the past forty-eight hours.

Col. Isaac Hill of Ohio, for many years the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the House, has been dangerously ill for the past ten days, with a complication of heart and kidney troubles. His condition is reported to be critical.

Inconclusive.

From The New-York Weekly.

Miss Longpurse—Why, of course, Helen of Troy was beautiful. Do you suppose there would have been a twenty-year war over her if she hadn't been beautiful?

Mr. Shortcash (forgetting himself)—Oh, I don't know. Maybe she was rich.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL NOTES

Senator and Mrs. Brice Entertain a Large Gathering, and Many Dinners and Luncheons Are Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Senator and Mrs. Brice entertained a large gathering this afternoon at their residence at a musicale. The artists were M. Saurette, violinist, and Plunket Greene, baritone. These two alternated in a delightful programme which lasted over an hour. The audience filled every nook and corner of the ballroom, the drawing rooms and halls. In the company were the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, ex-Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Secretary Herbert, Mrs. Olney, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. Carrie May Wright, Mrs. and Miss Cameron, Miss Florence Bryant, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Gen., Mrs. and Miss Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. Dominguez, Mme. and the Misses Mendonça, the Misses Hamlin, Minister and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Hearst, Miss Florence Bayard, Gen. and Miss Parke, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynn, Mavroyeni Bey, Mrs. J. E. Washington, Mrs John Sherman, Mrs. and Miss McMillan, Mr. and Miss Whittemore, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, the Misses Horsey, Controller and Mrs. Eckels, Mrs. J. Thompson Swann, Mrs. Elkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruner of New-York.

Senator and Mrs. Brice entertained a large party at dinner to-night.

A leap year cotillion was given to-night by the young ladies who have been the guests of the Cotillion Club at the last two germans. Miss Uhl, daughter of the Ambassador to Germany, led during the early part of the evening, and Mrs. Capers did the honors after supper. The affair was cleverly managed and was enjoyed by a large company.

Representative and Mrs. Hitt gave a dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. McKee. To-morrow night the latter will be a guest at dinner at the German Embassy, and Wednesday night at the French Embassy. Ex-Senator and Mrs. Henderson will give a dinner in her honor on the 20th, and at the conclusion of her visit here Mrs. McKee will go to Indianapolis to visit her father.

The Venezuelan Minister and Miss Andrade gave a dinner to-night to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney.

The Misses Stevenson gave a luncheon to-day to young ladies to meet their guest, Miss Felicitie Oglesby. The other guests were Miss Herbert, Miss Harmon, Miss Fuller, Miss Cockrell, Miss Gordon, Miss Helm, Miss Bryant, Miss Mendonça, Miss Aline Wilcox, Miss Miles, Miss Gillett, Miss Scott, and Miss Julia Scott. Pink tulips formed the decoration, and all the appointments of the table were in keeping.

Miss Herbert, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, gave a cotillion to-night, at which thirty couples danced, led by Lieut. Niblack and the hostess. The residence of Secretary Herbert was elaborately decorated with green vines and plants, and the mantels banked with red carnations. Miss Herbert received her guests in an elegant gown of white satin, with a bodice and sleeves of white tulle, embroidered in silver. M

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Gismonda—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Plunket Greene Recital—3:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:00
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Excelsior Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Shore Acres—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Nachtruhm—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—Lecture—3:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times 1896.
3 A. M.	20	29	31
6 A. M.	20	28	30
9 A. M.	29	32	33
12 M.	22	32	36
4 P. M.	24	38	38
6 P. M.	24	38	38
9 P. M.	22	35	36
12 P. M.	21	35	37

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....34.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....33.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....21.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE RAINES ROBBERY.

It is said to be the purpose of the Platt Senators at Albany to push through the Raines Liquor Tax bill, with important amendments, before the end of this week. If the term Platt Senators is entirely synonymous with Republican Senators, the scheme will undoubtedly go through, but it cannot do so unless the representatives of the cities of the State betray the interests of their constituents. There is no legitimate sense in which this can be regarded as a political measure. If it were merely a bill for the regulation or the restriction of the liquor traffic, it might be so considered, for the Republican Party is the party of interference and repression, and the Democratic Party is the party of regulation and liberty. The former is also the party of centralization and paternalism, while the Democracy favors popular self-government and local home rule.

But this is professedly a measure of taxation, and as such it should be just and equitable. On that point there should be no question of party difference. But it has been made entirely clear that the Raines bill is intended to extract the bulk of the State revenue from the liquor tax from the cities, to the relief of the rural taxpayers. Not only is the tax made grossly unequal, but it is made so much heavier in the cities than in rural communities that it amounts to a complete refunding of the tax paid in those communities and a lessening of that derived from the assessment of property.

Representatives of the country districts are seeking an increase of appropriations for such purposes as accrue directly to their benefit alone, without increasing their rate of taxation. This city maintains all its own educational institutions, including a costly Normal College, and it contributes to the State School Fund vastly more than it derives from it. It builds all the National Guard armories within its limits at its own expense. But normal schools and armories in other parts of the State are built at the State's expense, and this city pays about 45 per cent. of the cost in its regular State taxes. This bill proposes to draw an additional revenue of about $2,000,000 a year from this and other large cities for the exclusive benefit of the rest of the State.

If the passage of the Raines bill is made a party question, it will label as Republican policy the direct robbery of the cities for the pecuniary benefit of the rural counties.

As we have pointed out heretofore, the seven cities that it is proposed to fleece most heavily contain a majority of the population of the State, and the representatives of the districts made up wholly or mainly from them constitute a majority of the Legislature. Will city Republicans consent to participate in a scheme for robbing their constituents, and give it a success it cannot attain without their help? The cities can rule this State if they will, and apparently they must, in order to have the privilege of ruling themselves and the power to defend themselves from systematic plunder.

THE LINDSAY SUGAR AMENDMENT.

Republican newspapers occasionally speak—as The New-York Tribune did two or three days ago—of a "sugar job" in the present tariff law. If there really is a "job" in the sugar schedule, or, in other words, if the sugar duties of the present tariff are not what they should be, why did not the Republican Party undertake to reform them in the tariff bill recently passed by the House and now pending in the Senate?

Here is a bill affecting every duty in the tariff except those on sugar. Would it not have been an easy matter for the Republican Ways and Means Committee and the Republican House to insert a few words amending the sugar duties as Republicans say they ought to be amended? Will The Tribune or some other Republican authority kindly explain why the sugar duties and the "job" in them were not touched in the Dingley-McKinley bill?

If that precious bill ever shall be taken up in the Senate, the Republican members will scarcely be able to dodge a vote upon the Sugar Trust's very valuable protective differential of ⅛ of a cent per pound, for Mr. LINDSAY of Kentucky, a Democrat, gave notice yesterday of an amendment repealing that differential. A majority of the Democratic Senators were ready to repeal it immediately after the passage of the Tariff bill, a year and a half ago, but such action was prevented by the alliance of the Republicans, under the direction of Mr. ALDRICH, with the Gorman group of Democrats, otherwise known as the Senators from Havemeyer. This was openly admitted by the leading Republican journals. Does Mr. LINDSAY's amendment touch that "job"? What do Mr. ALDRICH and his asociates think of it?

WILL THERE BE A BOLT?

This is the question that the reformatory Republicans are asking themselves and others in large type and with every sign of strong emotion and sincere curiosity. And yet it is a question that a very brief period of observation of the politics of this municipality suffices to answer. We have too often seen the respectable Republican rise up in his wrath and sit down in his humiliation to take his present uprising as seriously as he himself seems to take it, undeterred by any conciousness that he is making himself a little ridiculous.

It is quite true that the respectable Republicans have all along had just causes of complaint, and that PLATT furnishes them with additional causes of complaint apparently in mere gayety of heart. The enrollment was, as they justly set forth, a farcical fraud. The revision of it made by LAUTERBACH, which is to say PLATT, in answer to their complaints, was one of the incomplete and unsatisfactory reforms powerfully described by the late THOMAS CARLYLE as "burning off the steam from the dung heap." The respectable Republicans point out that the gravamen of the offense is not thereby diminished. They present this view to the State Committee, that is to say, again to PLATT, and PLATT, in his capacity of State Committee, adds insult to injury by referring their complaint to himself, in his capacity of LAUTERBACH, in which the complaint was made against him.

This makes the respectable Republicans very angry, "and justly so." But PLATT is not apprehensive, and he has reason. He knows that they will stand anything rather than bolt in a Presidential year. A Presidential year is his time for enjoying himself at the expense of the respectable Republicans. He does it every year, more or less, but Presidential years he does it much more, because he knows that there is nothing in the way of indignity that at such a crisis the respectable Republicans will not stand. So long as they take the ground that a bad Republican is better than a good Democrat, so long will PLATT give them bad Republicans, to adopt the idiom of Tammany, "in the neck." Once, and once only, within human memory were the respectable Republicans moved to rise up and make a practical protest against a fraudulent nomination by voting for the other man or by not voting at all. But 1882 is a long time ago, and PLATT has forgotten all about it. Moreover, it was not a Presidential year and the destinies of the country were not directly involved in the Folger bolt, as they would be now. No, there will not be a bolt this year, except the chronic bolt that shuts out the respectable Republicans of the City of New-York from any participation in the councils of their party.

MR. LAMONT'S ARMY BILL.

The long-expected bill of Secretary LAMONT for the reorganization of the line has at length appeared, and since this will undoubtedly be accepted as the basis of action by the Military Committees of Congress, although perhaps with some changes, it becomes of great public interest.

Briefly described, it adds about 4,300 enlisted men to the army, making its enlisted strength 30,000, giving two full regiments to the artillery, and two companies to each regiment of infantry, this latter securing the three-battalion formation, with two additional Majors. The two troops of each cavalry regiment now skeletonized will again be manned, and, in fine, for the first time all three arms will have a uniform, twelve-company, three-battalion organization.

In this plan, which is certainly moderate, the estimated annual cost for pay, clothing, subsistence, and forage being $1,710,073 above the present expenses, the most desirable feature is perhaps that of the addition of enlisted men. The three-battalion feature, too, is undoubtedly good, even if its prime necessity was discredited somewhat from the fact that a few years ago the War Department abandoned it in the cavalry by reducing the number of manned troops from twelve to ten. Of course, there were reasons for this, in the need of transferring men to the artillery and the advantages of having more men in each troop of cavalry; and, in addition, the number of forts to be garrisoned, and other causes, had perhaps caused the battalion feature to play a minor part in our system. The three battalions could also be secured in any event for the infantry by reducing the number of regiments, if that is preferred to more regiments and the two four-company battalions, which practically exist now.

But the great need both for sea-coast defense and for the execution of the laws, as shown in Chicago in 1894, is of more enlisted men; and, since the present bill provides for this, and also secures the much-coveted and tactically excellent uniform three-battalion organization, this also must be considered a great gain. We cannot imagine that Congress will object to so slight an increase; but, if the expense is at all grudged, it might substitute last year's plan of Mr. LAMONT, in which an increase of enlisted strength was secured, and the artillery regiments were left at five, as now, two new batteries, instead, being added to each. That plan cost only $1,400,000 a year additional.

But although it is unquestionably true that what is needed is not additional regiments of artillery, but additional batteries, and, most of all, additional men in existing batteries, yet Secretary LAMONT's new plan has the distinctive advantage over the old, not only of securing more than twice as many additional batteries, but of securing more promotion for artillery officers; and in this arm promotion has been exceedingly slow since the end of the civil war. Some changes may be suggested in the bill, but it ought to insure for us a moderate army increase.

SILVER AND M'KINLEYISM.

Some of our Republican contemporaries profess to believe that Mr. WHARTON BARKER, in his letter to the protected manufacturers and their agents in Congress, has misrepresented the attitude of the sixteen Republican Silver Senators whose signatures are attached to the pledge or declaration which accompanies that letter. Therefore they abuse Mr. BARKER. We notice, however, that after abusing him they attack the Republican Silver Senators themselves with as much indignation and anger as could have been excited in their patriotic souls if they had really become convinced that he was simply expressing the opinions and threats of the sixteen signers.

We invite the attention of our exasperated Republican friends to an interview with Senator DUBOIS of Idaho, published in yesterday's TIMES. Mr. DUBOIS is a prominent Silver Republican, and his name is attached to the pledge or threat which Mr. BARKER shakes in the faces of the McKinley protectionists. Here is what he says:

"The Western Republican Senators have concluded that they will not support any man for President unless he will pledge himself, without reservation, to sign a bill for the free coinage of silver. They are in earnest in this matter. They are prepared to support Senator CAMERON of Pennsylvania for the Republican nomination, but will take up the cause of any man who will give the required pledge."

When asked what the Republican Silver Senators would do if the Republican Convention should nominate a man who would not give such a pledge and should adopt a platform "against free silver," Mr. DUBOIS replied: "Then I believe the Silver Senators will refuse to support the action of the convention and will support some man who will sign a silver bill." Concerning the tariff, he went on to say:

"If the Western Senators are alienated, how can the Republican Party carry out its protective policy? Nineteen Senators—almost half the entire Republican strength in the Senate—have signed a pledge saying they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured. The votes of these men are absolutely necessary for the passage of a protective Tariff bill. The Republican Party will not be able to dispense with them for a great many years to come, if they are ever able to do so. The Silver men will stand by their pledge. Therefore, I believe the Republican Party will give us free silver."

Reference is made here to another "pledge"—not the one held by Mr. BARKER, which was signed by only sixteen Senators, but one signed by nineteen, who say flatly, as Mr. DUBOIS asserts, that they "will not vote for protection until free silver is assured." Does this show that Mr. BARKER misrepresented the attitude of his sixteen signers?

We urge our Republican friends east of the Missouri River not to overlook these very significant and important utterances of the Senator from Idaho. If they are now inclined to indulge in expressions of exasperation, chagrin, anger, resentment, and other similar emotions, they should remember that these troubles have come upon them as the result of their own action.

They made States out of Rocky Mountain mining camps in order that they might, as some of them freely admitted, have votes enough to "control the Senate for twenty years" in the interest of extortionate protective tariffs. That was the first step. They bought the votes of their new Senators for the McKinley tariff with the Sherman Silver Purchase act, which was McKinleyism applied to silver. A few weeks ago they gave these Silver Republicans their opportunity by passing in the House and sending to the Senate the Dingley-McKinley Tariff bill. This—which they regarded as a skillful move in the "game of politics"—was really a miserable exhibition of insincerity and political folly. The Silver men readily took advantage of it, and promise now to keep their McKinley protectionist brethren in hot water for a long time to come.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S CASE.

We take it that all right-feeling people will be glad that the indictment against ERASTUS WIMAN has been dismissed, and that he will not have to pass the ordeal of another trial while he is struggling to regain his feet. The former verdict was set aside on the ground that Judge INGRAHAM refused to charge that the defendant was entitled to acquittal, "unless the jury find that the acts charged were committed with criminal intent."

The reversal of judgment on that ground, and the statement of the District Attorney that, as a result, the facts proved do not constitute a crime, and that there are no other facts to present, necessarily imply that what Mr. WIMAN did was without criminal intent, and therefore innocent in the eye of the law. How far it was irregular or imprudent, or not justified by his relations with the concern with whose bank account he was dealing, we need not now inquire. For such imprudence or moral delinquency as may have been involved in the transaction Mr. WIMAN has suffered much in the last three years. He is entitled now to do what a man may to retrieve himself.

Mr. WIMAN had shown himself in many ways and for a long time a man of uncommon enterprise, energy, and resource. At last he found what he undertook to do too much even for his capacity, and, after struggling heroically with multiplying difficulties, he had to give way. It is creditable to Mr. DUN that he is not willing to appear as complainant or witness in any further prosecution.

It is certain that public and personal justice has been fully satisfied and Mr. WIMAN's reputation is cleared. It may well be hoped that he still has before him a career of usefulness and success, for he seems to have lost none of his vigor or public spirit, and he must have gained in that sagacious caution which constitutes genuine conservatism.

OUR HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

No social symptom is more marked or more gratifying in the New-York of the present than the interest that is reviving in the New-York of the past. This revival is noticeable all over the country, more or less, but it has attained its most remarkable development in this city. It has been particularly stimulated by the establishment of the various patriotic and historical societies membership in which is regarded as a privilege. Eligibility to these societies can be made out in most cases only by a research with which those who undertake it would not trouble themselves unless having some definite object in view. But a genealogical study cannot be accomplished without a good deal of study of general history. It is safe to say that the members of the various societies commemorative of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary events are much better informed upon the history of their country than they were before these societies were established, or than they would have been but for their establishment. On the other hand, the efforts that have been made by some of these societies to stimulate special study of American history in the higher grades of the public-school system, by offering special prizes for the results of such study, give promise of extending the usefulness of these societies far beyond the limits of their own membership.

It seems a great pity that there should not be a common meeting place of all the societies which have for their object the encouragement of patriotism through the study of American history. Comparatively few of them have abiding places of their own, and these are so scattered that their influence is rather dissipated than combined. It would be a very great thing for New-York if all the patriotic societies it contains could be brought together under one roof, in a building containing an ample hall that should be available for all in the case of banquets, celebrations, and public functions, while it should also contain separate quarters on a more modest scale for each, in which each could hold its own meetings and establish its own library and museum.

The first motion for the supply of this undeniable need might be expected to come from the oldest of the historical societies, the Historical Society specifically so called. That organization has a building plot but no building fund, nor has it made any movement in the direction of building, except some doubtful signs of willingness to have the old City Hall transported to its premises and devoted to its use. But it could not vindicate its title better, nor enlist a wider public sympathy in its own work, than by initiating a movement for the erection of a building which should accommodate not only itself, but all the special societies of which the aim is to commemorate the events of American history from the Colonial wars of the seventeenth century to the civil war of the nineteenth. The Historical Society would be the natural leader in such a movement, and if it undertook to lead it, its officers would very possibly be surprised by the extent and the earnestness of the co-operation it would receive. But with the multiplication of special historical societies, it seems quite certain that, under one leadership or another, a project will be undertaken which promises so extensive a public usefulness and so great a gratification of National and of civic pride.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, first President of the United States, was born in Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., Feb. 11, 1732, and we should be celebrating his one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary to-day were it not for the fact that, by the change from the old style to the new, made in September, 1752, eleven days were eliminated from the calendar and the date carried forward to the 22d of the month.

It is to be hoped that, in providing approaches for the new East River bridge care will be taken to avoid the shortsighted economy displayed when work began on the existing structure—an economy whose results are painfully apparent to every one who observes how traffic is delayed simply because it must all come and go in a narrow street running at right angles with the bridge itself. On the Brooklyn side this state of affairs has been remedied, but at an enormous expense as compared with what it would have cost to acquire the Plaza property before the new means of communication had vastly increased its value. At the New-York end the improvements are still to be made, and demand the expenditure of so much money that nobody has yet given the matter any serious thought. Such bridges as these should terminate in great squares, and the roads leading to the squares should be on converging lines, rather than on those that cut directly across the line of the bridge itself, as do Park Row and Centre Street. Land around the approaches to the new bridge is not particularly expensive—now. After the structure is completed, that property will soon rise in value as business concentrates along the new line of travel, and then any attempt to make a proper plaza will be correspondingly more difficult.

According to a dispatch from Chicago, Mr. EDWIN FIELDS, who was once a millionaire, but who has just died there in utter poverty, wasted his property in a course of extravagance so wild as to have been "rarely rivaled." To prove the uncommon, almost incredible, prodigality with which Mr. FIELDS spent money when he had it, the Chicago chronicler instances the fact that while residing at Tombstone, in the days when water sold there for 5 cents a gallon, this reckless man took frequent baths and changed his flannels daily! Somehow this seems to prove more about Chicago than it does about Mr. FIELDS. An effective, though not particularly luxurious, bath can be taken with a single gallon of water; ten or twenty gallons make the operation more nearly like fun, of course, but are not really necessary. Suppose the gentleman in question had used even more than this, in his mad disregard of expense; suppose he had used fifty gallons. They would have cost him only $2.50. This is an appalling sum, for Chicago, perhaps, but in a New-York hammam its expenditure would create no excitement whatever, and a millionaire who "threw his money about" in no wilder way than that might come to poverty and an obituary without having his toilet habits made the subject of any comment whatever.

"I MAESTRI CANTORI"

Wagner's Musical Comedy Given in Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House Last Night.

The only performance of "I Maestri Cantori" announced for this season was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The Italian title is used advisedly, for surely no German would recognize in a presentation such as that of last night anything of the true spirit of "Die Meistersinger." To be sure, there were some conspicuous individual merits, but no amount of polished vocal delivery can atone for the woful lack of understanding which was manifested in the work of the minor personages, and in the manner of misconducting the stage business generally. "Die Meistersinger" is an opera in which brisk movement combines with character and situation to give amusement. "I Maestri Cantori," on the other hand, is a work in which every one sits still for fear of disturbing the singers. Apprentices, who in German eat apples, pelt one another with the cores, make variegated trouble for David and each other, and are always active, in Italian sit fast on their benches and listen to the song birds. Men and women, who in German have a genuine street riot at the end of the second act, in Italian stand in a line and sing like a small army of wound-up marionettes. It is a great pity that no one in authority—if there is any authority—at the Metropolitan Opera House seems to comprehend the spirit of "Die Meistersinger."

Even the masters themselves lack character, and the minor ones do not even take the trouble to express surprise when Walter breaks the rules by rising to his feet when he is singing. However, one lamentable shortcoming has been removed since the last performance. There is now the much-desired ox-horn in G flat. "Die Meistersinger" is a blank desert to some without that ox-horn. Last night it performed one weird and wondrous flourish never intended for ox-horn, or for human ears. But it is an era of pernicious activity.

The substantial merits of last evening's performance were displayed by a very few persons. M. Jean de Reszke is a gallant knight at all times, and he sang with his customary grace and fervency in the important solos. M. Edouard de Reszke sings the music of Hans Sachs beautifully, and he has improved in his acting, which is more free and in keeping with the spirit of the part. M. Plançon sings Pogner's music well, but he makes the merchant altogether too much of a courtier. Signor Campanari deserves praise for his Kothner, and Signor Carbone, while he is not a bit Teutonic is decidedly amusing as Beckmesser. Mr. Lloyd Daubigne has no conception of David, and the minor mastersingers were badly done. Lola Beeth is a weak and tuneless Eva. Mr. Seidl conducted last night with his customary skill, though he was forced to allow some of the singers to change some of the tempi remarkably. The audience was a large one and there was plenty of enthusiasm.

PERSONALS.

—An explanation is at last given of the election of the Marquis Costa de Beauregard to the French Academy. It seems that the Duc d'Aumale wanted to bring in the fine-looking Savoyard nobleman, who was such an out-and-out supporter of the fusion in the Assembly, and whose family was instrumental in bringing about the marriage of the Duke of Aosta and Princess Hélène. It was agreed that if the Liberals voted for Costa de Beauregard, the Dukes of the Academy would lend themselves to the election of M. France. The Marquis's literary baggage is slender. It might fit into his cigarcase, which, however, is a big one. He was born a subject of Victor Emmanuel II., accepted French nationality in 1861, fought in the war of 1870, spent five months as a prisoner of war in Germany, and was released to sit in the National Assembly. He is a busy and breezy military looking man, with immense mustaches, and bears a general resemblance in manners and disposition to Victor Emmanuel, but is strikingly handsome.

—Rider Haggard is contemplating a short visit to Africa, where he has large financial interests which just now require personal attention. As one of the proprietors of The African Review, and as a member of the firm of company promoters, Wills, Haggard & Cannell, the author has reason to be moved by the results of recent political happenings. His connection with Africa is a very old one. He accompanied Sir T. Shepstone to that country as his Secretary, and after the annexation of the Transvaal, received an official appointment as the reward of his services. He was in the thick of the Boer rebellion as Lieutenant of the Pretoria Horse, and superintended the conveyance of reports from scouts watching the Boer camp. After the retrocession, he took to ostrich farming, but soon left the country, in disgust at the Boer rule.

—Not long since the ex-Empress Eugénie visited a gallery of pictures at Monaco. The guide, an old soldier, wearing his decoration, was kindly addressed by her, and she inquired in what regiment he had served. "In the Imperial Guard," he replied, as he looked at the bent, white-haired, widowed figure leaning on a stick, and the memory of the Empress he had served in all the brilliancy of her beauty rose before his eyes. They gazed at each other silently for a moment, and when the old man narrated the incident the tears rolled down his cheeks. "Ah, that was a bad day for France," he said. "They were kind to everybody, and helped the poor."

—François Coppée lives at the south end of the Faubourg Saint-Germain in a district where veterans of many wars are at ease, all saddened by hospitals, illuminated by the gilded dome of the Hôtel des Invalides. Coppée is in delicate health, but, although he is a popular poet, a gentle artist, a dramatist, the author of "Les Jacobites," an Academician, an essayist of Le Journal, a dramatic critic of Le Paris, and a writer of stories for many journals and magazines, he is poor, he cannot afford not to be at work for a month, and he is not surprised at this condition at all.

—Since the foundation of the English Royal Academy in 1768, there have only been elected ten Presidents. They were Sir Joshua Reynolds, appointed in 1768; Benjamin West, in 1792; James Wyatt, in 1805; Benjamin West, in 1806; Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1820; Sir Martin A. Shee, in 1830; Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1850; Sir Edwin Landseer, elected in 1866, but declining to serve; Sir Francis Grant, who was elected in 1866; and the late Lord Leighton, in 1878.

—Antiques are not treated with much respect in France when one of the curious Breton dolmens can be bought by any private individual to serve as a tombstone. A resident at Meudon is now bringing from Brittany the huge dolmen of Ker-Han, in the district of St. Philibert, consisting of thirteen solid blocks of granite, and will erect the monument over his family grave.

—The revived interest in Burns affects the sale even of "relics" which the poet never saw. In London, recently, a large wooden snuff-box, the lid carved with Jock o'Hazeldean in high relief, and with dogs and sheep round the sides, sold for £2. The auctioneers carefully guarded themselves with the printed intimation that "this snuff-box is said to have belonged to Robert Burns."

—Young Alfonso of Spain has just put on his first regular military uniform with much pride. Being nearly ten years old, the juvenile Monarch held a grand reception on his name-day, and was allowed to appear in the costume of a pupil of the Infantry Training School. He looked a soldierly little fellow, though still somewhat fragile.

Can This Refer to a Certain Prince?

From The Saturday Review.

At a time when so much is being written about the amiability of deceased gentlemen who were personally disliked during their lifetime, it is pleasant to be able to record in all sincerity that those loved Sir Joseph Barnby most who knew him best.

COMPOSER HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA

"Marguerite" Warmly Received at the Olympia — Other New Bills at Music Halls.

The new comic opera written by Oscar Hammerstein revealed its purpose in the Olympia Music Hall last night. The public, that filled every seat in the house and occupied every box and all the standing room—to the torture of the ushers and the Fire Department man—stamped Mr. Hammerstein's work as a success. The author was called before the curtain.

In the orchestra seats you could hear such remarks as:

"Oh, beautiful music; that reminds me so much of—listen to that! Isn't it fine? I heard that sung a little differently by—Oh, what a false note; and she's a good singer, too, is Alice Rose."

Now for Mr. Hammerstein's purpose. The living-picture craze is not worn out. It has been only cataleptically sleeping. It came to life again in the Hammerstein revision of "Faust," called "Marguerite."

The libretto is built around the old legend, but in Mr. Hammerstein's work Faust becomes an artist, already married, with the sole ambition that he, of all the painters in the world, shall paint a nude that shall be beyond criticism.

Of course, Mephisto comes in as the agent who offers to provide models on the condition that Faust shall sign a contract to appear in hades for an unlimited engagement. Marguerite interrupts the proceedings here and tries to dissuade her husband from dealing with the goat-whiskered gentleman with cloven feet, red tights, and horn-capped head.

Then comes Mr. Hammerstein's chance for living pictures and dances. The back part of the stage is curtained off, and behind a well-painted background and set of pictures the models are grouped.

The first picture is that in which a bevy of pretty girls dance as ladies of France are supposed to have danced when Louis XV. sat easily on the throne. Then come "The Fishers," Oriental dancers; "The Circus," "March of Hussars," French dancers; "Can-Can," dressing room girls; "Cooks and Chimney Sweep," "The Wedding," "The Peasants," and then a grand ensemble. Marguerite, of course, wins.

The costumes were beautiful, the scenery was a fit setting for the new idea of "Faust" that Mr. Hammerstein has originated, and the leading persons in the cast did excellently. The music of the famous "Kohinoor," written in duress, cropped out here and there in the orchestra's part of the programme, and now and then one heard a whole bar from one of the old comic operas, but that hindered not in the least the triumph of the composer. On the contrary, it showed his good judgment. About the people in the cast there was one fault. Only two or three times were the words of pleasant music understandable four rows from the stage. Mephisto, Adolph Dahm-Petersen, once said:

Be it so; have it so.
Pardon me!

Everybody understood that, and everybody listened hard for a word or two of Alice Rose's song, "Coming Back," the best thing in the opera. The voice is pretty, but the words travel to the wings.

The second scenic setting, made in darkness, is the triumph of the opera, and it is a triumph of electricity, for in it on ceiling walls and floral strings are 1,700 electric lights.

Marguerite.....Alice Rose
Martha.....Marie Brandi
Faust.....Thomas Evans Greene
Mephisto.....Adolph Dahm-Peterson

Pantomime at Koster & Bial's.

Paul Martinetti and his troupe appeared in a newly devised pantomimic version of "Robert Macaire" at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night. The present generation of American playgoers knows very little of the famous old personage or his stage history. There was a French melodrama called "L'Auberge des Adrets," in which Robert and Bertram, his companion in flight—two convicts escaped from prison—were conspicuous. Frederic Lemaître's acting so illuminated the rôle of the exquisitely, audacious, alert, grandiloquent, but ragged and hungry Robert, that the play itself almost vanished, leaving only him and his "pal."

Similar instances on the English-speaking stage were the virtual disappearance of the pastoral melodrama in which Timothy Toodle and his wife were characters, leaving an afterpiece called "The Toodles," the subordination under the influence of the elder Sothern's talent of "Our American Cousin" to the humors of Lord Dundreary, originally a minor rôle, and the practical evanishment of "The People's Lawyer," a sad and prosy play, when John E. Owens made Solon Shingle a living personage.

Robert Macaire and meek, comic Bertram (his named changed to Jacques Strop) soon became popular in an afterpiece on the English stage. They appeared also in pantomime and operetta. A pantomime on the subject was done here by the original Ravels away back in the golden era when our grandfathers wore blue coats and brass buttons, and Niblo's Garden was in the suburbs. The original Christy's Minstrels had their "Robert Make-airs." Recently the popular operetta called "Erminie," by the Paultons and Jakobowski, was founded on "Robert Macaire," Ravvy and Caddy being counterparts of Robert and Bertram. Robert Louis Stevenson and W. E. Henley made a new and entertaining version of the old play, which is in print, and which Richard Mansfield will shortly add to his repertory—if he does not leave the stage to manage a hotel or drive a cab.

The Martinettis' version of "Robert Macaire" is a good, old-fashioned rough and tumble pantomime, with plenty of excellent acrobatism and ingenious scenic tricks. It is much more diverting than their other piece, "A Terrible Night."

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—At Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew made their first appearance in this city in vaudeville, and proved very acceptable to the patrons of the theatre. They presented a new comedietta, called "In Clover," which is very amusing, and received much applause. La Bella Carmon, a dancer on the high wire, made her début in this city, and Adonis Ames, the contortionist, came down from the Olympia and performed his acts. A long list of artists contributed to a varied and interesting performance, and will continue during the present week.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—At Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday crowds filled the auditorium all day and applauded the performance. Mr. Pastor's continuous entertainment is one of the best in the city and fairly merits the liberal support it is receiving from the admirers of vaudeville. Among the artists who are appearing this week are Pollie Holmes, the "Irish Duchess"; the Newsboys' Quintet, Fany Mora, the ballad singer; Lizzie and Vinnie Daly; the Midgleys; George E. Austin, the comedy wire king; the Martinetti brothers, acrobats, and Tony Pastor in new songs and parodies.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Proctor's Pleasure Palace presented practically a new bill yesterday, and it was

QUEEN'S SPEECH FORECAST

Lacks Reference to Arbitration of the Venezuelan Question.

THE OMISSION IS NOT IMPORTANT

Ministers Will Affirm Willingness to Discuss Unoccupied Territory and Liberals Ask for Entire Trial.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The speech from the throne, which will be read at the opening of Parliament to-morrow, was read at the Queen's speech banquets given by Lord Salisbury and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, at 20 Arlington Street and 10 Downing Street, this evening.

The speech sets forth that the relations of Great Britain with foreign powers are satisfactory; recapitulates the known facts of the Transvaal troubles, and alludes to the necessity for an increase of the naval strength of England.

It refers to the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and the negotiations with the United States in regard thereto as pending in exactly the same terms as vaguely outlined in Saturday's United Press dispatches, which stated that the Government of Great Britain had under consideration proposals that offer a prospect of a more peaceful solution of the dispute.

The speech also recites the facts of the massacres and disturbances in Armenia. While it deplores the excesses which have been committed, it says that some degree of satisfaction is to be found in the Sultan's promises to institute reforms, but avoids any indication of the future policy of England in regard to Turkey.

Her Majesty congratulates the country upon the success of the bloodless operations of the British expedition in Ashantee, and deplores the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was a member of the expedition.

The speech announces that the measures to be introduced by the Government will include an Employes Limited Liability bill, a measure for the erection of voluntary schools, an Irish Land bill, a bill for the formation of an Irish Board of Agriculture for the relief of agricultural distress, a bill for the regulation of alien pauper immigration, and a measure for the construction of light railways for the rural districts.

No importance is attached to the absence of any reference to arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute. No experienced politicians expected that any reference would be made to the subject, for the reason that the speech is never the medium of merely incipient developments.

The representative of The United Press learns that Prime Minister Salisbury and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, have prepared a carefully guarded statement, which they will make in the House of Lords and the House of Commons early in the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, affirming the willingness of the Government to arbitrate the question of the territory that is not occupied by British settlements.

Opinion in the National Liberal Club grows every day more intense in favor of closing the dispute on any terms consonant with national honor. As the declarations of the Ministers are not likely to be satisfactory to the Liberals, it is believed that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, their leader in the House of Commons, will move an amendment to the address, affirming that arbitration of the boundary question ought to be accepted by Great Britain.

SEXTON REFUSES LEADERSHIP.

There Would Be No Advantage and the Task Is Too Arduous.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Thomas Sexton, member of Parliament for the North Division of Kerry, who was unanimously requested by the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party to accept the leadership of the party in room of Justin McCarthy, resigned, has finally declined to accept the position.

In his letter of declination, he says he is convinced that no public advantage would be gained by the party under his leadership, and, moreover, the chairmanship under the present circumstances would impose upon him a strain that would be entirely beyond his strength.

MASSACRE AT PALU.

Armenian Relief Association's Correspondent Gives Details.

The Armenian Relief Association in this city has received the following letter:

PALU, Dec. 12.

I received your letter of Nov. 14. We were glad to hear from you. You ask us to give the details of the massacre. We are all living except your father. It is impossible to describe to you all that has happened here. I can only state the facts briefly.

On Tuesday the Turks began carrying away our livestock from morning until night, and we learned from them that we were going to be attacked. On Wednesday morning the Turkish villagers around Palu laid siege to the town. At the first onslaught we lost ten or fifteen persons. Fully 2,000 Turks and Kurds crowded into the town, and it was impossible for us to protect it. We tried to appeal to the officials for protection, but failed to find one.

We waited until evening, and then, daring to wait no longer, started for the monastery without taking food. The Turks had full possession of the town, and the number of our slain was thirty. In the morning we found that even the monastery, which was filled with fugitives—men, women, and children—was not safe. Thursday noon a band of armed Turks began hammering at the heavy iron door, trying to force it, but it held out until night, then they pulled the wall down next to the door and opened it in that way.

Within an hour 1,500 people—mostly women and children—were robbed, and the women—among them were a number of brides—were brutally outraged. The cry of the women and children was deafening.

After the Turks and Kurds had satisfied their beastly lust they left the monastery. Then all of us who were able, in order to save our lives, started for the mountains with just the clothing we had on, leaving our homes and possessions in the hands of the Turks. Now, within twenty days at least 2,000 have been killed, among whom were two of our priests. Six hundred homes and stores have been reduced to ashes, and the rest of the people living have been forced to accept Mohammedanism. Your father is killed and we are left homeless, hungry, and with but a single garment. Barefooted we wander among the ruins of our desolated homes, begging for anything to keep us alive. Before Spring comes we must die unless we are helped. We are strangers in our own town. Oh, for God's sake, send us succor, lest we perish. This is but a little account of our miserable condition. Read it to all the Armenians, that they may know our sorrows. Is there no Christian in America to save us?

AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S PERIL.

Terrell Insists that George P. Knapp Shall Be Tried Before Him.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, dated Feb. 8, which reports that an attempt has been made by Turkish officials at Bitlis to arrest the Rev. George P. Knapp, one of the American missionaries there, on a charge of sedition and murder, based on an accusation wrung by Turkish methods from an Armenian prisoner.

The dispatch adds that the Hon. A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, insists to the Porte that if the charge be maintained Mr. Knapp shall be brought to Constantinople to be tried before him.

The missionaries stationed at Bitlis are the Revs. R. M. Cole and George P. Knapp, whose families are with them; Mrs. George C. Knapp, Miss C. E. Ely, Miss A. C. Ely, and Miss G. M. Knapp.

Some time ago it was reported that they were to be removed under guard to Van, but these reports were later denied, the reason given being that the journey would be too dangerous, and that Van was scarcely safer than Bitlis.

The latter city is in the very heart of the mountains, partly occupied by and entirely surrounded by the most bitterly hostile Turks and Kurds.

FOR A PROMISE NOT FULFILLED.

Miss Sutherland Gets Money from Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The suit for breach of promise brought by Miss "Birdie" Sutherland, a ballet girl, against the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, eldest son of Baron Tweedmouth, which was to have been tried before Lord Chief Justice Russell and a special jury, has been settled, the defendant paying Miss Sutherland £5,000 and assuming the costs of the action.

Miss Sutherland sued for £20,000, and a few weeks ago refused an offer of £3,000 to settle the affair out of court.

THEODORE RUNYON'S REMAINS.

Kaiser Wilhelm Learned Too Late the Plans of the Family.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The body of Theodore Runyon, late United States Ambassador to Germany, was removed from the vault where it has temporarily rested since the funeral services and conveyed to the railway station to-day to be taken to Bremen, where it will be placed on board the steamer Havel, which will sail for New-York to-morrow.

The coffin and the wreaths which were placed upon it were incased in strongly made boxes for transportation. At the last moment the authorities stated that if the Emperor had known of the plans of the family for the removal of the body his Majesty would undoubtedly have ordered a military parade from the vault to the station similar to that which accompanied the body of Lord Ampthill, the British Ambassador who died in Berlin in 1884.

Funeral Services at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Arrangements have been completed for the funeral services over the body of Ambassador Runyon at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Feb. 21.

MANUFACTURERS DINE AND TALK

AN ADDRESS AT DELMONICO'S BY EX-SENATOR MILLER.

The Value of the Nicaragua Canal to Trade in the Pacific—Speeches by Mayors Strong and Wurster.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Vice President of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States for the State of New-York, and a number of other gentlemen prominently identified with manufacturing interests in this State, entertained the Executive Committee of the association at a dinner in Delmonico's last night.

Besides Mr. Miller, the hosts were Mayor Strong, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, William F. Cochran, Lowell M. Palmer, Henry C. Valentine, William H. Nichols, Seth M. Milliken, Albert Tilt, Henry B. Haigh, William Barbour, Rudolf Dolge, Col. A. G. Paine, Eberhard Faber, Alfred Dolge, Richard Butler, and C. E. Locke.

The guests were Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, President of the association; Robert Laidlaw of Ohio, Treasurer; E. P. Wilson of Ohio, Secretary; John H. Converse, Vice President for Pennsylvania; John B. Kirk, Vice President for Illinois; Elwyn W. Lovejoy, Vice President for Massachusetts; Thomas P. Egan, Vice President for Ohio; S. D. Kingsland, Vice President for Missouri; P. E. Studebaker, Vice President for Indiana: Frederick W. Swyer, Vice President for Wisconsin; Benjamin Atha, Vice President for New-Jersey; John B. Howarth, Vice President for Michigan; Pliny Jewell, Vice President for Connecticut; Henry L. Story, Vice President for California, and Thomas Dolon of Philadelphia, ex-President.

At the close of the dinner, Mr. Miller addressed the company, speaking of the enormous interests confided to the care of the members of the association. The plants of the members, he said, have an annual output valued at more than $1,000,000,000. He added:

We have lying at our doors to the South and in the Pacific a market which will take all we have to give it, if by wise statesmanship we cultivate such relations with our neighbors as will give us their friendship.

Mr. Miller then referred to the trade of the United States with Mexico, the West Indies, and South America, and pointed out the advantages that the Nicaragua Canal would give for trade with the Orient and the islands of the Pacific.

Mayor Strong spoke in behalf of the manufacturers of this city. He said there are 25,000 manufacturing establishments here, employing $500,000,000 in capital, and utilizing the services of 500,000 pairs of hands. The workers received $250,000,000 annually as wages, and the manufacturers produce one-twelfth of the value of the total manufactured product of the whole United States.

Mayor Wurster said that all the manufacturing was not done on this side of the bridge. Brooklyn, he stated, possesses over 10,000 manufacturing establishments, employing a capital of $200,000,000, and giving work to an army of about 150,000 persons, who annually receive in wages a sum in the aggregate sufficient to take up the recent loan of $100,000,000, and turning out finished products to the amount of $300,000,000 annually.

Brief speeches were also made by Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia, Henry B. Haigh, and others of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at which President Theodore C. Search delivered an address. He reviewed the purposes of the association, and urged earnest work in the future.

The real policy of the association, he said, should be to support an equalizing feature so long as labor here costs more than abroad, and to represent all the manufacturers of the country. It would be wise for the association to concentrate its energies in the direction of policies providing for consular agents, extension of freight trade, the Nicaragua Canal, bankruptcy laws, uniform freight rates, expert commercial agents, a Secretary of Manufacturers, re-establishment of reciprocity treaties, home markets, and promotion of trade relations with Spanish-American continents.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WESTMINSTER—George Kennan of Washington.

—PARK AVENUE—Bishop P. A. Ludden of Syracuse.

—WINDSOR—Bishop George Worthington of Omaha.

—MARLBOROUGH—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta, Ga.

—BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles W. Shields of Princeton, N. J.

—HOLLAND—Congressional Delegate N. O. Murphy of Arizona.

—EVERETT—Commander Theodore F. Jewell, United States Navy.

—GILSEY—Ex-Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady.

—HOFFMAN—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica.

—ASTOR—Bishop George W. Peterkin of West Virginia and the Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio.

—MURRAY HILL—Paymaster George H. Read, United States Navy, and the Rev. Robert H. Paine of Baltimore.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Congressman John M. Wever of Plattsburg and George West of Ballston, N. Y., and Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio.

—WALDORF—Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha, and District Attorney George S. Graham, Theodore Cramp, and Edwin S. Cramp of Philadelphia.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—WILLARD'S—E. J. Murphy, New-York.

—HAMILTON—Miss P. Wray, New-York.

—PAGE'S—T. C. Chappell, James W. Covers, New-York.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Holland, New-York.

—EBBITT—Chauncey F. Black, John Harmon, Thomas B. Cummings, C. P. Smith, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—Mrs. M. Boyer, Stephen J. Boyer, S. S. McClure, J. O. Wood, W. P. Castleman, N. V. Selder, George Lee, New-York.

—RIGGS—E. A. Curtiss, H. B. Larue, S. S. Howland, Frank Rich, William J. Washburn, Miss Helena Singer, Miss Nancy Gibson, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—H. C. Myner, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah P. Robinson and Miss Robinson, S. Spencer, E. A. Merritt, J. R. Benjamin, Mrs. Henry S. Brooks, Miss Carrie Peck, New-York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. R. H. Galt has been detached from the Maine, Feb. 15, and ordered to the Essex, Feb. 18.

—Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise has been detached from the Essex and has two months' leave.

—Lieut. A. C. Almy has been detached from the Gedney and has three months' leave.

—Lieut. J. H. Shipley has been ordered to the Maine, Feb. 15.

WEYLER IS AT HIS POST

Spain's New Captain General is Greeted in Cuba's Capital.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE POPULACE

The City Is Profusely Decorated and There Is a Reception of Representative Citizens at the Palace.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., with Gen. Weyler, the newly appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba on board, arrived off Morro Castle at 9 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock entered the harbor and steamed up to the city.

As the warship passed Morro Castle she was saluted by the guns of that fortress, and as she proceeded was welcomed by thunders of artillery from the Cabanas fortress and the dipping of flags and other greetings from the ships in the harbor.

Gen. Weyler, who was accompanied by Gens. Barges, Arolas, and the Marquis de Ahumada, the latter having been designated by the Queen Regent to be second to Gen. Weyler in command, disembarked shortly before noon, and was met by the civil and military officials, who escorted him to the palace.

The streets were lined with people, and the entire city was decorated with flags, banting, flowers, and every conceivable bit of color, even to the hanging of red blankets out of the windows of dwellings.

Gen. Weyler proceeded on foot from the landing to the palace, where he at once took the oath of office as Captain General of Cuba. After this ceremony the new Governor and Commander in Chief held a reception in the palace, receiving the leading citizens of Cuba, a number of Grandees of Spain, the heads of the various commercial bodies, the leaders of the political parties, and the foreign Consuls.

Crowds in holiday attire filled the streets and the Plaza de Armas, in the vicinity of the palace of the Captain General, was packed with cheering men, women, and children, while numerous bands of music played patriotic airs. The weather was delightful, and the enthusiasm of the populace unlimited.

It is said that among the insurgents who were killed in the battle which took place last week at Candelaria, in the province of Pinar del Rio, was a young man named Menocal, one of two brothers in the Cuban service, and a cousin of Anecito G. Menocal, United States Navy, and engineer of the Nicaragua Canal.

AN AEROLITE SCARED MADRID.

White Cloud, Explosion, and Trembling Sensation of an Earthquake.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—An aerolite burst over the City of Madrid this morning, causing great consternation among the inhabitants. The first warning of the explosion was a flash which illuminated the sky, which was almost immediately followed by a tremendous report, the vibrations from which shattered hundreds of windows.

The aerolite was accompanied by a great white cloud and simultaneously with the explosion there was a trembling of the earth resembling the sensation produced by an earthquake. When the flash and ensuing report took place, the people rushed panic-stricken into the streets, and some minutes elapsed before the excitement was allayed.

It is estimated that the meteoric body was twenty miles above the earth when it burst.

The people in the suburbs of Madrid were also panic stricken. The operatives in the factories, the children in the schools, and the employes and others in the markets rushed into the streets in a wild stampede, believing that the world was about to be destroyed.

Many of them threw themselves prone upon the ground, and commended their souls to God, while others in a frenzy of terror rushed hither and thither, crying upon the Virgin and saints to save them. Many persons were injured in the aimless rushes by running into each other, or by being thrown down and trampled upon.

The shock of the explosion was so great in the city that it caused the collapse of one house, and threw down a partition wall in the building occupied by the American Legation. The shock was strongly felt in Guadalajara, the province bounding the Province of Madrid on the northeast, and in other places. Among the superstitious the visit of the aerolite is believed to have been a dire portent.

PRESIDENT CISNEROS'S APPEAL.

Its Publication Has Made Deeper Sympathy for the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The appeal of President Cisneros to the American people, printed this morning in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was read with great interest by friends of Cuba here, and undoubtedly has done more to deepen the sympathy for the insurgents than anything that has been yet printed, showing, as it does, by the hand of a correspondent who has ventured more than any other to ascertain the true conditions, a degree of Cuban control not heretofore suspected.

The appeal will doubtless be quoted to support the attempt to pass in the Senate the resolution offered by the Foreign Relations Committee, which has already been met by a new resolution from Senator Cameron, differing somewhat from the resolution already offered by him, but resembling it in calling on Spain to grant belligerent rights to the insurgents.

Statements of the sort just received from Cuba, if well supported, will make it difficult for the Administration to resist the disposition to grant the boon of recognition to the Cuban cause, although there are admitted to be many reasons why, even for the Cubans, recognition should not be hastily granted.

The Cuban sympathizers in Washington are of the opinion that the Congress will surely pass resolutions in favor of recognition, and that the President will accept the responsibility of carrying out the instructions of the Congress.

It is not believed to-night that there will be any precipitate action, unless the Cubans should meet with some great victory indicating their ability to drive out the Spanish in a few months.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) introduced a joint resolution relative to the termination of the war in Cuba.

After a preamble, quoting from the President's last annual message what is said in reference to that subject, the joint resolution provides that, "as it appears there are no means of securing permanent peace to Cuba except by the recognition of its right to self-government, the good offices of the United States are earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

The resolution was read a first and second time and laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) the resolution as to the recognition of belligerency in Cuba was made the special order after the Urgent Deficiency bill.

Maceo Waiting in Pinar del Rio.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the rebel General, Antonio Maceo, and the principal officers of his command, have held a council at San Christobal, with the result of agreeing to remain in the province of Pinar del Rio and await the coming of Gen. Weyler, the new Spanish Commander in Chief.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—3:50 A. M.—202 Bowery; Marx Wolf; tailor shop; damage, $2,500; Weinstein & Dieustag; photographers; damage, $300; damage to building, $300.

—8:00 A. M.—19½ Willett Street; Jonas Lieberman; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:25 A. M.—152 West Street; Frederick Deckstein & Son; packing-house; damage trifling.

—10:00 A. M.—313 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; Lena Klett; dwelling; damage, $50.

—4:25 P. M.—139 East Broadway; Louis Albers; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:40 P. M.—23 East Seventeenth Street; Peter Fisher; damage, $2,000.

IN MEMORY OF GILBERT STUART

The Painter's Grave in Boston to be Suitably Marked Soon—The Proposed National Monument.

Through the joint efforts of the Fine Arts Federation of New-York and the Stuart Fund Association, formed in Boston about two months ago, it is certain now that at an early day a suitable mark or monument will be erected over the tomb of Gilbert Stuart, the distinguished American portrait painter.

The number 61, incised on the upper surface of the iron fence, which separates the old Central Burying Ground from the Boylston Street walk, in Boston Common, has stood as the only memorial of Gilbert Stuart since his death in 1828.

J. Carroll Beckwith, Chairman of the Committee on Painting of the Fine Arts Federation, said yesterday that Col. Charles E. Hasbrook of Boston had recently petitioned the Mayor of Boston for the right to erect a tablet over the Stuart tomb. The Mayor referred the matter to the Bostonian Society, which has promised to confer and co-operate with Col. Hasbrook.

"We shall watch with interest the result of this conference," said Mr. Beckwith, "and, of course, the Fine Arts Federation must await their action. If, in this way, a tablet is erected over the grave of Gilbert Stuart, the committee of the federation will feel that the object for which it was created has been fulfilled, and will be at liberty to act on the larger scheme of a National movement to secure a fitting memorial to his memory."

Alexander T. Van Laer, an artist in the Sherwood Building, is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Stuart Fund Association, and was one of the originators of the National movement to honor the memory of Gilbert Stuart.

"The Stuart Fund Association," Mr. Van Laer explained yesterday, "is trying to interest in this movement not only artists, but the public generally, and to have our officers and Trustees as representative of art interests as possible. It has been suggested that the remains of Gilbert Stuart be removed to Newport, near which place he was born, and where he passed some of his life, and that a monument be erected there, instead of at Washington, as has been proposed. A great deal of interest in the movement has already been shown throughout the country, and we have received many letters on the subject. The main thing is to do something worthy of Stuart. He was not only one of the greatest portrait painters, but he was one of the greatest of American painters, which is one reason why he should be remembered and a memorial, perhaps of National scope, should be erected. I do not consider the movement of the Fine Arts Federation at all antagonistic to ours, nor does Mr. Beckwith. There will be no trouble in raising money. In fact, a number of contributions have already been received. No limit has been set to the subscriptions, and the character of the memorial will depend on the funds received and the action of the Board of Trustees. If the remains are left in Boston, I have no doubt but that the erecting of a memorial by the Fine Arts Federation would be a suitable and appropriate expression of those interested in the movement. My own idea, however, would be that the marking of the grave should be the work of one association."

The officers and Trustees of the Stuart Fund Association, so far as the organization has been completed, are as follows: President—Edward H. Coates, President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; First Vice President—S. H. Kauffmann, President of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; Second Vice President—T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston; Third Vice President—Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New-York; Corresponding Secretary—Frank T. Robinson of Roxbury, Mass.; Treasurer—Frank G. Macomber of Boston; Trustees—Dr. G. R. Manigault, President of the Carolina Art Association, Charleston, S. C.; Walter Gilman Page of Boston, William Howe Downes of Boston, Philip A. Bruce, Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.; Alexander T. Van Laer of New-York, J. Carroll Beckwith, N. A., Fine Arts Federation, New-York; Samuel R. Honey, legal adviser of the Stuart family, Newport; Albert M. Morlan of Indianapolis, Ind.; Frederick P. Vinton, N. A., Boston; William T. Evans, New-York; Col. Charles E. Hasbrook of Boston, and Wendell Stanton Howard of New-York.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Edwin S. Coles.

Edwin S. Coles died at his home, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, yesterday morning after an illness lasting several months.

He was the son of the late Butler and Julia Weeks Coles, and was born at East Island, Dosoris, L. I., in 1828. His grandfather, Nathaniel Coles, bore a distinguished part in the War of the Revolution, and also acquired international fame as the owner of the famous race horse American Eclipse. Mr. Coles's two brothers, Nathaniel and Butler, both deceased, served with distinction in the civil war.

Mr. Coles was one of the California pioneers in 1848, making the journey to the land of gold by water. He returned to the East two years later and engaged in business in Albany, N. Y., where he formed the firm of Vielé, Coles & Woodruff. Some years later he retired from business and became Secretary of the New York Stock Exchange Building Company, a position which he held for over thirty years. He was a member of the New-York Stock Exchange for eighteen years.

Mr. Coles was President of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, member of the St. Nicholas Society, St. Nicholas Club, New-York Geographical Society, and Seawanhaka Yacht Club. He was married in 1856 to Sarah Townsend, daughter of the late Charles De Kay Townsend of Albany. Mr. Coles's two daughters and a son survive him, and also a sister, Mrs. Sidney S. Harris, the authoress.

The funeral will take place on Thursday from 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and the burial will be in Albany.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry M. Parkhurst, eighty-two years old, died at his home, 109 Clinton Avenue, Newark, on Sunday, of pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Parkhurst's grandfather was one of the early settlers in Newark. Henry M. Parkhurst inherited a large fortune from his father. He was an Alderman from 1854 to 1859, and was at one time President of the Common Council. He was the first President of the Merchants' Insurance Company. He leaves a wife and two children, Edwin D., who lives in Orange, and Miss Mira G.

—Dr. Cornelius Comegys, a prominent physician of Cincinnati, Ohio, died yesterday, aged eighty years. His father was Governor of Delaware and his brother was a United States Senator. He was a leading member of all the prominent medical organizations of America and wrote many books on medical topics. His wife was a daughter of Gov. Tiffin, third Governor of Ohio. He leaves five children.

—Thomas McCaustin, aged seventy-five years, one of the most prominent members of the bar in Eastern Ohio, died at his home, in Steubenville, yesterday. He was a law student of Edwin M. Stanton and had filled the offices of State Attorney and State Senator.

—George W. Nevins, who was connected with the dry goods house of Tefft, Weller & Co., in this city, died at the breakfast table at his home, in Plainfield, N. J., yesterday. He had been slightly ill for six weeks. He was thirty-five years old. He leaves a wife.

—Edwin S. Coles, who had been Superintendent of the safe deposit vaults of the New-York Stock Exchange since Sept. 20, 1878, the date of his admission to membership in the Exchange, died yesterday at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street. He was sixty-eight years old.

—John L. Morehouse, a member of the Fairfield County bar, died yesterday at his home, in Bridgeport, Conn. He was a graduate of the Yale Law School. He was thirty-three years old and leaves a wife and two children.

—Dr. Lewis Y. Wiggins, who had practiced medicine in Newburg for forty years, died yesterday, aged seventy years. He was graduated in medicine in this city in 1846 and practiced here nine years.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 10.—Joseph and Dillard Walker, brothers, living near here, were belated Saturday night on their return home from a country visit. They took refuge in a barn on their route. Their bodies were found yesterday burned into an almost unrecognizable crisp. It is supposed that while they were asleep their lantern was upset and set fire to the barn, smothering the occupants and burning them, with the building and its contents.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 10.—While Maggie Collard and Mabel Winters, each thirteen years old, were returning from school this afternoon at Winterton, they attempted to cross the overflow of a pond, caused by the recent floods in this vicinity, and were drowned in twelve feet of water.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 10.—Harry L. Martin, who was receiving teller in the Commercial National Bank, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction to-day by Judge Grosscup of the Federal Court for embezzling $4,000 from the bank.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Saratoga, Boyce, Tampico Feb. 3, via Havana 7th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:08 P. M.

SS Sama, (Norw.,) Fristad, Port Limon Feb. 2, with mdse to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M., and anchored, owing to slight derangement of air pumps.

SS Adirondack, from Kingston, &c., with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock, passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:59 P. M.

THE ORIGINAL "GISMONDA"

Sarah Bernhardt's Acting Is Subtle and Powerful.

BUT THE PLAY HARDLY THRILLS

Revivals of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and the De Koven and Smith "Robin Hood"—Mr. Dazey's New Melodrama.

Those persons who went to Abbey's Theatre last night without the highest expectations were pleased by a subtle and powerful portrayal of a well-devised and skillfully built up theatrical rôle. On the other hand, those who had seen Miss Davenport's sumptuous and capably performed production of "Gismonda," and had looked forward more than a year to an unexampled "thrill," were more or less disappointed. As a play, in its French form, with Bernhardt as the protagonist, "Gismonda" is satisfying. It does not depress, if it does not exactly uplift one. It is mildly interesting in the beginning, and the interest is sustained. But as a "shocker" it is not even so successful as Miss Davenport's English version.

It has become tiresome work to expound the lately been flawless in every performance. Technically her Gismonda is a portrayal as richly varied in expression, as powerful in its denotement of the passions, and as symmetrical as her Fédora or her Tosca. Pathos it almost lacks, for the wilful Duchess's sorrow when her child is in danger, though beautifully suggested by the actress, is nearly overshadowed by conflicting passions and emotions. She weeps and is comfortless, yet is vengeful, sarcastic, and whimsically scornful in almost the same breath.

The rôle is vastly inferior, as a medium for the display of the actress's powers, to Fédora, Tosca, or even Théodora, and, besides, there is a well-defined feeling among her admirers that these made-to-order plays have done all they can for her. A performance of "Phèdre," and one or two of "Hernani," while she is here, would surely be warmly received, not because there is any deep reverence for French classical tragedy or the faded flowers of the "romantic revival," but because her tragic power is unequaled, and her simple and powerful portrayal of Doña Sol is held in the memory of all who ever saw it.

In "Gismonda" her cajolery of Almério—that scene in which in the moment of triumph she loses herself—is a marvel of fine acting. Of the butchery business she makes as little as possible. The episode of the blind wanderer she omits altogether.

The cast is not nearly so fine as Miss Davenport's, nor is the incidental pageantry so elaborate. The acting of the subordinate rôles, too, is inferior. Deval's Zaccaria, except in his love scene, is little more than negative. Darmont is big, handsome, and hard as rocks.

Gismonda	Sarah Bernhardt
Almério	Darmont
Zaccaria	Deval
Sophron	Rudel
Stradella	Angelo
Dom Bridas	Chameroy
De Lusignan	Deneubourg
Giustiniani	Jean Dara
Jacques Crispo	Bruniere
De Tocco	Dubos
Grégoras	Piron
Donata	Marie Grandet
Agnello	Seylor
Cypriella	Valdey
Thisbé	Andree Canti

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA."

A Handsome Revival of the Successful Play at the Lyceum.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," revived with a beautiful scenic dress, drew a full house at the Lyceum Theatre last evening. From early in September until late in November the pretty and fanciful play Edward Rose made of the Anthony Hope romance, with Mr. Sothern and his company as the actors, drew crowds, and Mr. Frohman was justified in his belief that it would prove a potent attraction of his "regular season," by the interest manifested last night.

This is one of the cleverest and most successful dramatizations of a novel ever made. The spirit and humor of the story are preserved, and it is all perfectly intelligible to one who has not read the book. The elements of a romance, conceived in a whimsical mood, but carried forward seriously, and involving splendid episodes of heroism and adventure, with moonlight escapades, brave riding through forests, hand-to-hand combats, and perilous happenings in gardens and moats, have been skillfully compressed into a play that is neither long nor tedious, and is acted, for the most part, in handsome interiors. The prologue, a good little play in itself, is ingenious and interesting. The second act is uncommonly diverting. The "love interest"—the passion of the bogus Prince and the real Princess—is elemental and strong.

The novelty of the revival is the appearance of the regular company of the Lyceum in the familiar rôles. Mr. Le Moyne is admirably placed as Colonel Sapt, while Fritz Williams makes much of his one good scene as the young artist. Mr. Kelcey recalls the days of his novitiate as Black Michael, and his "lost angel," Antoinette, is played with vigor and discretion by Miss Otis. Mr. Walcot, too, makes a fine figure of the old Marshal. But a discussion of the acting must wait upon events:

Rudolph	J. K. Hackett
Duke Michael	Herbert Kelcey
Col. Sapt	W. J. Le Moyne
Fritz von Tarlenheim	Stephen Grattan
Marshal Strakenca	Charles Walcot
Hentzan	W. S. Hale
Bertram Bertrand	Fritz Williams
Mayor of Streslau	F. Gottschalk
Lorenz Tepplich	H. J. Dustan
Detchard	Frazer Coulter
Lord Topham	Mervyn Dallas
Toni	W. D. Hanbury
Ludwig	Ernest Tarleton
Josef	John Findlay
Princess Flavia	Isabel Irving
Antoinette de Mauban	Elita Otis
Frau Teppich	Bertha Lassall
Countess Raesendyll	Katharine Florence

"THE WAR OF WEALTH."

A New Local Melodrama by Mr. Dazey at the Star Theatre.

"The War of Wealth," a melodrama by Charles T. Dazey, author of "In Old Kentucky," had its first performance in this city at the Star Theatre last night. Approval of the play was given by the audience, which filled every part of the large house. The occupants of the orchestra chairs were less demonstrative, of course, in the manifestation of enjoyment than the people who were packed away in the galleries.

The expressions of delight reached a climax after the great scene in the third act, when an express truck, laden with $500,000, rolls up in front of the bank, which has been almost wrecked by the junior partner, who has speculated, lost, and robbed the bank to make good his losses, and in trying to divert suspicion from himself by casting it upon the faithful cashier. It was at the close of this act that the author was forced, in answer to repeated calls from every part of the theatre, to step before the curtain. He modestly disclaimed the greater part of the applause for his work, but said that he felt that the lavish way in which Manager Jacob Litt had staged the piece, coupled with the hard and meritorious work of the company, was reason enough for the cordial reception of the play, and that if any praise was due him it was because he had tried to faithfully reproduce a phase of American life of absorbing interest.

There is not a moment of inaction from first to last of "The War of Wealth." It abounds in "situations," and the character studies are good. Perhaps the hit of the night was made by Thomas A. Wise, as Major Pinckney Poindexter, whose humorous portrayal of the Southern gentleman in reduced circumstances, but with a fortune just ahead of him, which he grasps in time to throw the money into the vaults and stop the run on the bank, had an excellent foil in his old colored servant, played with gusto by Ben Cotton. A. S. Lipman made an agreeable gentlemanly villain, and received his meed of hisses. Malcolm Williams was a manly fellow, who, as cashier, was tempted by the junior partner to assist in robbing the bank, but who resisted, and as his reward won the heart and hand of Marcia Dudley, played by Madeline Bouton, whose wealth is invested in Major Poindexter's scheme in time to be used in frustrating the villain. Lawrence Hanley, Joseph Wheelock, John B. Maher, Belle Bucklin, and Marion A. Erle were acceptable in their parts.

"In Old Kentucky" ran for six months at the Academy of Music after touring the provinces. It is safe to predict as long a run for "The War of Wealth," because everybody will want to see the daring rescue of the heroine, who has fallen over a cliff at West Point, by the hero, who lowers himself over the precipice by the folds of Old Glory; the explosion in the bank vault, which releases the cashier from the living tomb into which he has been locked by the villain; the angry mob of depositors clamoring for their money during the run on the bank, which is dispelled by the sight of the yellow metal brought on the express wagon; the humorous express office scene, and the undoing of the villain in the last act.

John Warfield	Lawrence Hanley
Sanford Parley	A. S. Lipman
Major Pinckney Poindexter	Thomas A. Wise
Phillip Norwood	Malcolm Williams
Robert Raymond	Joseph Wheelock
Flavius Remsen	John B. Maher
Cassius	Ben Cotton
James Dodd	Fred Jerome
Helen Raymond	Fanny McIntyre
Marcia Dudley	Madeline Bouton
Hallie Worley	Belle Bucklin
Mrs. Worley	Marion A. Erle

"ROBIN HOOD" REVIVED.

An Enthusiastic Welcome for the Outlaw and His Companions.

De Koven and Smith's version of the tale of Robin Hood and his merry men has already proved its merits at three or four more than the regulation number of "first nights" in this city, but it had another at the Broadway Theatre last evening and excited quite as much enthusiasm as it did on the first of these joyful occasions, or on any of its successors.

The house was filled, up stairs and down, and most of the people in the audience seemed to have a personal affection for most of the people on the stage. At any rate, each of the singers was heartily applauded when he or she first appeared, and after that the recalls were so frequent and distributed with such even-handed impartiality that the whole opera was sung over about three times before the third act's termination was reached. If the proverb about the impossibility of having too much of a good thing is true, then the method of performing comic opera illustrated last evening is most admirable. It is somewhat hard on the opera itself, however, and must weary the performers just a little.

The company has been somewhat changed since the Bostonians were last here. Robin Hood is now intrusted to Mr. Harold Blake. Neither his voice nor his acting is impressive, and he failed to bear himself with an air which would explain why the outlaws recognized so soon in him their destined chief, but he won a

IN BEHALF OF GOOD ROADS

First Day of League Assembly Given Up to Their Discussion.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

Chief Consul Potter's Strong Argument—The Two Tickets for League of American Wheelmen Officers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—The delegates to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen have had a great day in the interest of good roads. They held two sessions in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, and many prominent men spoke words of encouragement and praise for the important and growing movement.

This is the first time that the delegates to the annual meeting of the league have given an entire day to the discussion of highway improvement, and many things can be said in praise of the innovation. In the first place, it has been the greatest kind of a success. Much enthusiasm has been engendered, and much has been learned from the real workers.

The banquet to-night at the Maryland Bicycle Club was the medium of distribution of additonal educational matter on good roads. Some distinguished guests from Washington were present, and what they told the wheelmen was eagerly absorbed. Mayor Hooper was invited to speak words of welcome to the delegates, at the opening of the meeting, but the wheelmen were dilatory and missed the city's executive.

The time set for the commencement of the session was 10 o'clock, and the Mayor put in an appearance as the clocks were striking the hour. He climbed three flights of stairs, and burst into the hall breathless and red in the face. He expected to see a room full of wheelmen, but only two reporters and four stacks of good roads literature met his gaze. The Mayor waited five minutes, and then left, having fully recovered his breath. The wheelmen did not get around for some time afterward, but once the machinery of the session was set in motion, everything went along like clockwork.

Chief Consul Potter of New-York, who is the most distinguished advocate of good roads that the league possesses, expressed the sentiment of the delegates when he said that it was deeply regretted they had not been more prompt in assembling. The league's President, "Archie" Willison of Cumberland, this State, opened the meeting by stating the purposes for which it was held, and then turned the conduct of the session over to Mr. Potter.

The latter is Chairman of the Highway Improvement Committee, which had charge of all arrangements for the good roads day programme.

Seventy delegates responded to the roll call and Mr. Potter took occasion to express satisfaction at the number present. Then he read several letters from Governors and Mayors expressing regret at their inability to be present. The Mayor of Albany sent a very pleasant letter, in which he stated, among other things, that he hoped to have tollgates abolished within the confines of the city. Gov. Morton's letter told that he fully appreciated the efforts of the wheelmen to secure good roads, and it ended with the wish that they would succeed in their object even beyond their expectations.

The Governor of Michigan sent with his letter a copy of a circular calling a meeting at Lansing for to-day, for the purpose of agitating the good roads movement. This is the first time that a public meeting has been called for this purpose.

Mayor Kennedy of Allegheny, Penn., was the first speaker, and what he had to say was of great interest. He referred to the remarkable increase in real estate values in his city since the advent of improved streets and related with pride the fact that before the streets were generally improved there were 1,500 unoccupied houses. "And now," he added, "it is hard work to find a vacant house in the whole city."

Mayor Kennedy then went on to tell in a very entertaining manner how good roads and good morals were related. In making a tour of the poor quarter of the city he found the alleys in a particularly deplorable condition, the children dirty, and the yards littered. He came to the conclusion from this inspection that the alleys and streets ought to be improved immediately, and the work was done. After the change was wrought the Mayor paid another visit to the quarter, "and," said he, "you would have been astonished with the transformation. The women take great pride in keeping their yards and the alleys clean, their personal appearance has improved, the children are kept cleaner, and I tell you that good streets have done wonders for us." Vitrified brick and sheet asphalt are the materials used in Allegheny.

In conclusion, Mr. Kennedy said that if good roads were ever general throughout the United States it would be due to the efforts of the wheelmen.

A very interesting speech was made by Henry W. Williams of this city, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Maryland Division. Mr. Williams is a young man who has made a study of Maryland roads, and he had many important facts at his fingers' ends. He gave it as the main reason why the roads throughout the country are generally bad that the agricultural classes do not realize that the weather is not alone responsible for the poor conditions.

The two candidates for the Presidency of the league, Mr. Willison and Mr. Elliott, spoke just before the morning session closed. The former's effort contained a lot of oratorical fireworks that held the close attention of his listeners. The burden of his story was that the good roads work was the grandest within the scope of the league. Mr. Elliott, who has been described as the poet laureate of the cycling world, followed the President. He was somewhat slow in getting started, but once on the way, he rattled off jokes and sentiment at a great rate. He certainly made a hit.

In addition to the good roads subject, he appealed to the racing element by a reference to his well-known position on that subject. D. P. Miller, President of the Board of County Commissioners of Allegany County, this State, also spoke, and then the wheelmen adjourned for luncheon.

The meeting in the afternoon was even more interesting than the morning session. The principal address was made by Mr. Potter, who had many of his points illustrated by means of a stereopticon. Mr. Potter was preceded by Gen. Roy Stone, Chief of the Bureau of Road Improvement Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture; E. G. Harrison of Asbury Park, Secretary of the New-Jersey State Road Improvement Association; George A. Perkins of Boston, Chairman of the State Highway Commission of Massachusetts; Percy H. Richardson of Maine, and A. Cressy Morrison of Milwaukee, Second Vice President of the league. Mr. Potter's speech, with a few minor exceptions, was as follows:

The time is still easy to remember when every public argument offered by a wheelman in favor of the improvement of the public roads was regarded with toleration only in proportion as it was softened by graceful apology and plausible explanation. That time has forever gone by. The old-time belief that the riding of a bicycle was presumptive evidence of some sort of mental disorder has been gradually dispelled, and the wheelmen who years ago were allowed to merely exist as harmless curiosities, have finally geathered to themselves the strength of numbers, and have begun to print things and say things which even sensible people have found time to consider.

In the language of a man who is dear to us all, when a man first rides a bicycle he begins to study the face of the earth. To ride a vehicle of which the rider himself is the propelling power is a form of exercise likely to induce reflection, and so it has come to pass that the wheelmen of the day have a familiar knowledge of the condition of the public roads. They know as much, indeed, as all the horses and all the mules knew a thousand years ago, with the added advantage of being able to tell about it. The only beast that was ever known to speak is said to have called Mr. Balaam's attention to the bad going.

The League of American Wheelmen assembled by its accredited delegates in the City of Baltimore to-day, represents the sentiments and opinions not only of 900,000 wheelmen, citizens of the United States, but in a sense which every humanitarian will concede and approve, the sentiments of 16,000,000 dumb and patient horses, which stand to-day in the farm stables of America waiting for the drying mud which was left as a legacy by the recent February freshet. I have said this much to justify briefly the wheelmen's work for better roads. We come together to-day to talk about ways and means, about the need of better roads, and what can be done, and what is being done toward their improvement. It is said that an American farmer once died, and left as his last will a sealed document containing those impressive words: "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor."

The story is easy to believe. With a hundred years of experience our American farmers are paralyzed by the presence of a simple mixture of dirt and water. Last year our railroads carried a thousand million tons of freight. Every year the amount increases. Every pound of this freight is carted and carried over our roads and streets before it gets to the railroad. Millions of tons more are hauled in wagons, and sold in the country towns, and consumed by the local buyer. Here is the farmers' end of it. Hay, 54,000,000 tons. Think of it; look at one of these pictures and think of hauling 54,000,000 loads of hay to market on roads like that! Ninety million tons of cereals; 6,000,000 tons of potatoes; 2,000,000 tons of cotton; total, 152,000,000 tons, not counting the mud on the wagon wheels.

The road and the wagon are the twin handmaidens of agriculture that attend the farmer on every journey to market, and they are forever at odds with each other. If the man who sold the farmer that wagon had tried to sell him that road, homicide would have become a virtue. One hundred and fifty-two million tons of produce, $500,000,000 paid for farm implements and machinery to harvest it with. Twelve hundred millions invested in farm horses and mules to drag it to market.

Think of it! Think of being a Director in a corporation with that amount of business on hand, with countless millions of paid-up capital invested, and think of doing business in a mortar bed!

Think of waiting for the mud to dry up. Sixteen million horses and mules idle in the stable. Four million dollars a day for horse feed. Twenty-eight million a week. Think of the loss of time and labor, the dwarfed and shrunken values of our farms, of the slack supply and good prices when the roads are impassable; think of the procession of farmers that rush to town and glut the market in the first days of dry weather, and think of the paltry prices they get when everybody is trying to sell to an overstocked merchant. Some of these things seem to have become apparent, even to the long-suffering American farmer himself, and farming is not altogether as popular as it used to be.

In 1891 Gov. Campbell of Ohio, in a public address at Marysville, declared that the farms of that State had decreased in market value by at least $220,000,000 in the last ten years, although the official census reported an increase in the total wealth of the State during the same period of $243,000,000. This would seem to show a gain in town and city values of $163,000,000, as against the large falling off in farm values just noted. In the ten years ending in 1890 there was a decrease in population in 30 agricultural counties in Illinois, 28 in Ohio, 25 in Indiana, 27 in Iowa, and 21 in New-York. And in a similar way Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and other States show a decline in rural population in the same decade.

Of the 2,225,000 population in the State of Massachusetts, about 1,600,000 are included within 47 cities and towns, each having a population of 8,000 and upward. The population of these cities and towns has increased by 403,000, or about 35 per cent. In the last ten years, while the increase for the entire State was only about 25½ per cent., an aggregate which is shown by the official reports to have been almost wholly attained by increase noted in the several cities and villages of the State, as against a marked decline in many agricultural towns.

Leaving out the populous cities and towns, and referring only to the purely agricultural districts, there will be found in Massachusetts only 149 townships which show an increase of population within the last decade, as against 156 townships in which the official count has determined an actual falling off. To show that these conditions are not, however, peculiar to Massachusetts alone, an official census bulletin recently issued by the General Government gives play to this statement:

In the North Atlantic division 51.58 per cent. or more than one-half the entire populations, is contained in cities of 8,000 or more inhabitants. During the past ten years the city element in this division has increased 43.53 per cent., while the total population has increased but 19.95 per cent.

This relative increase is well distributed among the several States of this division, with the single exception of Vermont, whose city element has increased but little. In Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and New-York the numerical increase in the city element is greater than the increase of the total population, so that in these States the rural population has actually diminished in numbers.

During his speech Gen. Roy Stone referred to Bill No. 3,339, now before Congress. This, if it becomes a law, will create a National Highway Commission. By a unanimous vote the meeting indorsed the bill, and the members of both houses will be appraised of the action.

Secretary Abbot Bassett got a telegram from Boston during the afternoon stating that, with last week's count, the membership of the league now foots up 40,042. The popular Secretary read this dispatch at the Good Roads meeting, and it was greeted with prolonged applause. This is the first time the organization ever had so many members.

It is possible that the burning question of who will be elected President will be settled to-morrow. The two tickets, after considerable shifting of names, now stand as follows:

The Willison ticket: For President—Archibald C. Willison of Cumberland, Md.; First Vice President—George A. Perkins, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice President—A. C. Morrison, Milwaukee, Wis.; Treasurer—A. E. Morgenthaler, Fostoria, Ohio. The Elliott ticket—For President—Sterling Elliott, Chief Consul of Massachusetts; First Vice President—C. F. Cossum of New-York; Second Vice President—W. A. Connelly of Danville, Ill.; Treasurer—E. S. Hartwell of Denver, Col.

The New-York delegates held a caucus this morning, and it is reported that they put their feet down solidly in two matters, namely, to support Cossum from La. in the election, and to work for Coney Island for the national meet this year. Interest over the battle between Louisville and Toledo, the big principals in the meet contest, is waxing hot. Neither side did any boasting to-day, but the Colonels have that confident expression that is born of success. The Louisville boomers have an orchestra in their parlors, to say nothing of literature, tobacco and corn-cob pipes, punch, and other products of the Blue Grass State. "My Maryland" and "Old Kentucky Home" were tunes which the players found to be exceedingly popular. In the matter of entertainment the Colonels are leading the Buckeyes by several lengths, although the latter are not what the gamins call "slow."

"Freddy" Titus arrived in town to-day to tell the Racing Board some facts in relation to the suspension case. It is now stated, on the quiet, that Murphy and Cabanne will be reinstated, but about Titus nothing definite is known.

The dinner at the Maryland Bicycle Club house was an exceedingly pleasant affair. The toasts and those who responded were as follows: President A. C. Willison, "Greeting"; Gov. Lowndes, "My Maryland and Her Wheelmen"; Mayor Alcaeus Hooper, "My Cycling Constituents"; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, "Cycling in the Army"; John K. Cowen, "Wheels—Political, Railroad, Cycle, and Otherwise"; Gen. Roy Stone, "Paternalism in Cycling and in Government"; Gen. Felix Agnus, "The Press and Its Mission in the Cause of Good Roads"; United States Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, "In Old Kentuck"; Isaac B. Potter, of New-York, "How to Make the Wheels Go Round Faster"; ex-Mayor Latrobe, "What I Know About Wheelmen and What They Want." Chief Consul Conway Sams of Maryland was toastmaster.

The main body of the New-York State Division delegates did not arrive here until after midnight this morning, their train being late. Those who came in this party were James B. Townsend, Michaux Bicycle Club, New-York; Chief Consul Robert Gentle, New-Jersey Division, L. A. W.; James C. Tattersall, Secretary-Treasurer New-Jersey Division; George C. Pennell, Riverside Wheelmen, New-York; Dr. T. A. Mylod, New-York Tourist Wheelmen; Vice-Consul W. E. Underhill Schenectady, New-York State Division; G. A. Rouillier, Flushing, L. I.; William Pierson Judson, Oswego; C. B. Benson, Hudson; A. D. Wait, Cohoes, of the State Racing Board; William B. Phipps, Albany County Wheelmen; J. D. Chisom, Albany Bicycle Club; J. Roosevelt, New-York; Arthur N. Jervis, Long Island Wheelmen, of Brooklyn; Dr. Wright, Montclair, N. J.; Walter Jenkins, Buffalo; M. B. Macfarlane, Quill Club Wheelmen of America; E. H. Walker, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

The regular session of the annual meeting will open to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and it will probably be two days before the business will be finished.

ADVANTAGES OF CYCLE SHOWS.

Educators of the Public and a Great Incentive to the Sport.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Dear Sir: It was about a year since I wrote a letter relative to cycle shows. Therein I expressed my opinions quite fully, and endeavored to prove that the correct date for holding such shows in the future would be the month of January. Later the Board of Trade made a canvass among its members and the trade in general and the date was finally fixed for January, 1896. They have been held, and are now a thing of the past, and, as might be expected, a number of opinions have been publicly expressed as to the value of such shows, and the proper date for holding them in the future.

In a letter of a year ago, to which I have referred, I stated that the manufacturers were divided into three classes, namely: First—Manufacturers who build bicycles and market them themselves absolutely through agencies. Second—Manufacturers who manufacture for the jobbing trade and do not market them themselves through agencies. Third—Manufacturers of parts of bicycles. The interest of each, of course, should be conserved, provided it is necessary for them all to go into the show.

The first point to settle is the value of shows and their purpose. Their original purpose was to establish an annual market, as it were, where buyers and sellers of cycles and accessories could meet and exchange commodities, something on the pattern of the great fair held annually at Nijni Novogorod in Russia, where buyers from the East and West, North and South, from temperate and tropical climes, meet and exchange commodities, but I think from past experience it has been demonstrated that cycle shows in this country will not meet this expectation.

Manufacturers of parts, generally speaking, have completed their samples and have made their contracts with manufacturers of bicycles, most of them, as early as the month of August; therefore, no matter what date shows are held, it would not benefit them much other than to meet their patrons and possibly collect accounts, &c., of business done. The manufacturer of bicycles for jobbers will also have completed trades and arrangements possibly as early as September or October, at least, so as to have their product in the hands of selling agents, the jobber, in time for the following season's trade; therefore, an early date is of no advantage to him.

The manufacturer who sells to agents direct is probably not ready and does not desire to send out the designs of the coming year before the expiration of the old. At any rate, he will have made all arrangements with his selling agents before the month of November or December; therefore it would appear that the date of holding the show would be entirely irrespective of its value as a market between manufacturers of all classes, their agents, and customers. This being the case, the value of such shows are, in the opinion of the writer, a great educator of the public, a great incentive to the sport, and an missionaries in making converts to the use of the wheel.

The late shows in New-York and Chicago have demonstrated that fact, where it has been seen that over 100,000 people in each town have been willing to pay admission at the door for the purpose of examining what we hope they will buy. This demonstrates the fact beyond doubt that, although the cost of shows are great to manufacturers and wheelmen, they are such an incentive to trade that the money is well spent, and is reaped in the future in the increased business thus produced.

Two great National shows held on these lines for the education of the public are profitable to the manufacturers, and these two great National shows have also the effect of producing enthusiasm in other and small cities, where local shows can be held by local Boards of Trade, to the great benefit of their individual and local business.

Therefore, considering all the reasons given, the deduction would seem to be that the National shows should be held at a time somewhat in advance of the cycling season, not much, so that the enthusiasm excited among the public should not have time to cool before the riding season commences. I am, therefore, of the opinion that late in the month of January or early in the month of February is the proper time for such National cycle shows to be held, leaving still time for local shows in other cities to follow immediately afterward, and keep the pot boiling.

R. PHILIP GORMULLY.

ASSOCIATED CYCLERS' AFFAIRS.

Will Co-operate with Brooklyn's Good Roads Association.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island held a meeting last evening in the house of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, and it proved to be one of the most spirited in the history of the organization. Upon the call of the Secretary it was noticed that there was a larger attendance of delegates than at any meeting since the organization of the association.

The following answered the roll call: C. H. Goldman, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; L. G. Hooper, Pequod Bicycle Club; D. M. Boe, Columbia Bicycle Club; W. O. Tate, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; W. L. Cowenhoven, Liberty Bicycle Club; R. L. Gaden, Columbia Bicycle Club; J. J. Brady, South Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Michael Furst, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; F. G. Hedge, Kings County Wheelmen, and R. L. Smith, South Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Many interesting topics relative to wheeling were given consideration, one of the most important being the amending of Article 2, Section 1, of the constitution so as to read "That the association would affiliate with the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, and take in their efforts to secure better streets and roads."

The receipt of a letter from the Cycle Club of Brooklyn asking the co-operation of the association relative to their cycle show, to be held in the Hanson Place Armory, from March 9 to 14, awakened considerable discussion to the end that Messrs. Hedge and Furst were appointed a committee to confer with the club about the matter.

Messrs. Cowenhoven, Hooper, and Smith were appointed a committee to investigate the claims of Mr. Conrady of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen, which was that they had paid Mr. W. O. Tate their entrance fee to the association's bowling tournament.

A vote of thanks was tendered Assemblyman Frank L. Guilder for his efforts in introducing and passing the bill allowing wheelmen free use of the Brooklyn Bridge. The bill is awaiting Gov. Morton's signature.

Resolutions were passed asking Senators and Assemblymen to help pass the Armstrong bill.

The Committee on Glenmore Avenue reported that it would be unable to pass the bill in its present shape, and that the enacting clause would have to be made permissive instead of mandatory. The committee also reported that Assemblyman Livingstone proposes to amend the Searles bill of last year so as to include the Glenmore Avenue bill in it.

BUSHWICKS IN GOOD FORM.

Beat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Bowlers in Two Games.

The games in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tournament last night between the Bushwick Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle teams resulted in a double victory for the Bushwick Wheelmen. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BUSHWICK.				BROOKLYN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Morgan	4	5	189	Lewis	2	4	149
Dixon	2	5	157	G. Hobby	4	3	169
Mahlan	2	5	166	Stebbens	4	4	138
Hellawell	1	4	126	Hudson	4	4	186
Landman	2	5	162	Sweezey	1	4	125
Total	11	24	790	Total	12	19	767

SECOND GAME.

BUSHWICK.				BROOKLYN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Morgan	1	8	176	Lewis	3	5	177
Dixon	3	4	168	G. Hobby	4	4	188
Mahlan	2	4	161	Stebbens	1	3	125
Hellawell	4	4	163	Hudson	4	3	171
Landman	3	7	189	Sweezey	2	3	133
Total	12	27	857	Total	14	18	794

A Handsome Cycle Booklet.

The Barnes Cycle Company has just issued its new catalogue of the 1896 models of the famous "White Flyers." It is a very neat and rich bit of typographical work, containing racing and touring scenes for marginal illustrations, done in colors, and clever reproductions of the various parts that go to make up the excellent wheel made by the company. The new models are shown in a series of exquisite half-tone pictures, with full descriptions and elaborations of the peculiar advantages that the makers claim the "White Flyer" has over all others, either for racing or for business purposes. Taken all in all, the catalogue is about as neat and artistic a booklet as has yet been produced by any of the firms of cycle manufacturers.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—What is perhaps the most sensational bicycle lamp yet produced is that termed the Defiance, which is being marketed by West & Holgate of Philadelphia. That it is a radical departure from anything now before the public is apparent, but the departure is not one of appearance only. The principle involved is also claimed to be entirely new. The lamp will burn any of the ordinary oils of commerce, kerosene, crude petroleum, lard oil, &c., and, according to its makers, the oil will last twenty hours and give a light equal to fifty candle power, which cannot blow nor jar out. The lamp does not require a wick, being lighted and extinguished by a snap cock similar to that used on gas fixtures. It is guaranteed against explosion. The list price of the article is $3.50, but in order to bring it quickly before the public, Messrs. West & Holgate offer to send sample lamps during the next thirty days on receipt of $1.

—A thin liquid, called Anti-Rustlac, is the latest preparation for the use of dealers, repairers, and makers generally, for the first coating to be used on bicycles before enameling in black or colors, to prevent the formation of rust. It is claimed that when used according to directions no rust can form, as the preparation fills all the pores and clings to the metallic surface better than any enamel, making a good smooth foundation for the enamel finish, which will not flake or peel off.

—Despite the brief existence of all the chainless wheels that have been placed on the market, another attempt is to be made to popularize this style of machine. The New-Jersey Bicycle Concern has been organized in Newark with ample capital, and a factory is now being equipped. It is expected that within a few months operations will begin. The machine is reported to be entirely practical, simple, and free from the defects that have characterized the chainless mounts.

—The greatest number of patents issued by the United States Patent Office in any one line has been for devices employed in carriages, wagons, and other vehicles, the classification under which bicycles appear. The total number of patents in this line is 20,096. Of this number 2,388 relate specifically to bicycles alone, and a large proportion of the remainder do the same thing in an indirect manner.

—The Yost Manufacturing Company has commenced the publication of a four-page paper devoted to the interests of Falcon bicycles. An original touring letter, some spicy notes, and well-selected matter make up a readable sheet. It will appear monthly, and is called the Gold Crank.

—An automatic lamp bracket for which is claimed extreme simplicity is the product of the Fairmount Cycle Company, Philadelphia. The brackets are of spring steel, the clip, which is the feature, being of sufficient elasticity and strength securely to hold any lamp.

"Gus" Zimmermann's New Watch.

"Gus" Zimmermann, the champion sharpshooter, lost his watch a short time ago. A number of his friends made him a birthday present last week of a timepiece. On one side of the gold case is a large monogram, the "G" being formed of diamonds and the "Z" of emeralds. On the other side of the case is a target, inclosed in a wreath, with a rifle on each side. The bull's-eye is a single diamond. Altogether there are sixty-nine precious stones in the case of the watch.

NO BRAKES ON BICYCLES

Cyclists Tell the Aldermen that They Are Unnecessary.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ORDINANCE

Wheelmen Heard by the Law Committee of the Board in Regard to a Proposed Ordinance as to Brakes.

Before the Law Committe of the Board of Aldermen, at the City Hall, yesterday, a number of bicycle riders appeared to protest against the passage of an ordinance offered by Alderman Hall, at the suggestion of City Magistrate Wentworth, compelling cyclists to use a break on their wheels after June 1.

Aldermen Ware, Hall, Randall, Oakley, and Wund were the committee who heard the protests of the wheelmen against the ordinance, as the general public who are supposed to favor the ordinance, were not represented by any advocates. Only R. G. Betts, who represented the Committee on Political Action of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and John A. Amundson, who does not ride a wheel, but spoke as if he had a patent brake he wanted applied to cycles, appeared in favor of the proposed amendment.

When it was announced that the parties in opposition would first be heard, E. J. Tinsdale a former School Trustee, appeared for the Cyclists' Federation. He was accompanied by Mrs. Merry, known as the "Cyclists' Angel," because she bails out riders arrested for violation of the lamp ordinance; Miss E. R. Barnes, M. L. Bridgman, President; E. J. Burton Secretary, and a half dozen others of the Cyclists' Fereration. They were all opposed to the use of breaks.

Mr. Tinsdale began his talk by claiming that the Board of Aldermen had exhausted their power when they passed the eight-mile-an-hour, bell, and lamp ordinances. With these enforced he said there was safety for the public, and a brake bill could give them no more protection. He made the assertion that a brake was positively dangerous to riders; claimed that it would take the whole term of the existing board to determine as to what sort of a brake would be good for anything; said none had yet been invented that was practical; that the only perfect brakes were back-pedaling, or the use of the foot thrust between the front fork and the tire; said there were no hills in New-York County steep enough to require the use of a brake; claimed that the ordinance could not be enforced if passed, as it was an infringement on the rights and liberties of one class of citizens, and that the Cyclists' Federation had ordered the enforcement of the eight-mile-an-hour law by securing police officers mounted on cycles, which would have been a dead letter but for this action of theirs. He also protested against the law because it compelled cyclists to go to considerable expense by putting brakes on their wheels, which added to the weight, made them unsightly, and compelled them to carry an appliance that was practically useless.

Of course Lawson N. Fuller turned up. He always does when there is a chance to talk. He "jollied" the cycle riders and the ladies for their costumes, and said he always felt safer driving in a crowd of cyclists—all of whom knew how to ride—than he did "on the road" among drivers of horses, but few of whom knew how to drive. He created applause by saying he wished there were as many good and careful drivers as there were cycle riders, asking that baby carriages and goats—which were more dangerous to road riders than cyclists—be first abolished, and by asking that the committee report adversely on the resolution, because brakes were no more needed by competent wheelmen than they are by drivers of four-in-hand teams; only an incompetent needed them in either case.

Julian B. Shope, on behalf of the Michaux Club, opposed the ordinance as one interfering with the rights of each cyclist by providing that his wheel shall be equipped in an arbitrary fashion, unsightly, useless, and expensive. Like all right-minded men, he was opposed to "scorching" by riders on the road, but in his opinion the brake ordinance would not put an end to this nuisance, as no legislation could be enforced against such persons as care nothing for the rights or comforts of others.

F. M. Holohan of the Riverside Wheelmen appeared to present the club's protest against the resolutions of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—of which they are members—favoring the adoption of the ordinance. He said one of the largest manufacturers of wheels had told him that there was not a practical brake in existence; therefore he opposed the ordinance. Many members of the Riversides used racing wheels exclusively on the road, to which brakes could not be applied; therefore his club opposed the ordinance. Manufacturers had developed the custom of applying brakes because they were useless; if they were of any use they would not have done that, as it means from $2.50 to $5 to them for each wheel. There had never been an accident to any member of the Riversides Wheelmen where the presence of a brake on the wheel would have served as a preventive, this fact having been ascertained after a careful canvas of the membership; therefore they were all opposed to the proposed ordinance.

W. J. McCormack opposed the ordinance, first, because there was no need for it, and secondly, because if adopted it could not be enforced, as it was impossible to make a man by ordinance use a brake at the proper time. The sudden application of a brake to the front wheel would prevent the rider's control of the machine, deprive him of the power of steering, and help to cause rather than to prevent accidents.

M. L. Bridgman, President of the Cyclists' Federation, said that the application of a brake that was good for anything would cost each of the 100,000 wheelmen in this city $6. E. J. Burton, Secretary of the same organization, opposed the ordinance as legislation against a certain class of people, and asked that brakes should be applied to all vehicles, if they were to bicycles, as a horse more frequently ran away and became uncontrollable than did a bicycle.

W. R. Pitman opposed the use of brakes by expert riders, as they had a perfect brake by the use of toe-clips, and back pedaling. C. G. Kilpatrick, who has but one leg, said the only brake he needed was his remaining foot pressed on the tire.

"Tom" Ward of the Riversides created a laugh by claiming that he once used a brake, and that when he applied it going down a hill it made his machine go so much faster that he lost all control of it, and had never used a brake since, because they were so dangerous. Stewart French pointed out the fact that in the case of a tire becoming punctured while coasting the use of a brake had resulted disastrously.

Charles W. Coleman, who is connected with no club, made the smartest and most effective speech of the afternoon. He pointed out that, with adjustable handle bars used on nearly all 1896 models, it is impossible to use brakes, and that this fact is emphatically pointed out in all the catalogues for the year. The ordinance would be a farce if enacted, in his opinion, just as the one as to lamps is in the case of many carriages, where the only lamp used lights up the horse's tail and nothing else. He pronounced the ordinance an infringement on cyclists' rights, and said that legislation was being directed against wheelmen here in New-York, "we call Brooklyn provincial," he said, "and assert our superiority, but no Board of Aldermen would dare suggest such an ordinance as this over there, where they build cycle paths and encourage a beautiful pastime, instead of throwing stones, actually and figuratively, at wheelmen, and allow a strip of pavement like that across Riverside Drive to ruin the only decent cycle path in New York City. Even New-Jersey, which New-Yorkers sneer at, encourages the wheelmen, who make good roads a necessity, and so benefit the whole public, while here in New-York the wheelman is made a target for every one if he only asks for his rightful share of public privileges.

"A brake is unsightly, and a wheelman has a right to have his wheel like his clothing—sightly, and not an offense to the public eye. A brake is dangerous, because mud clogs up under it and makes it an implement of danger to the rider. As to its sudden application where an accident is inevitable, the pedestrian is as well off—probably better—if hit with a wheel than he would be if hit by a man, who had applied a brake, propelled against him like a catapult over the handle-bars of a machine, which would fall over both pedestrian and rider. The ordinance proposed was aimed at the cautious and careful rider, who believed in and looked out for the rights of the pedestrian, and the lame, the halt, and the blind. An incautious rider—a scorcher—would never use a brake, if there were a thousand ordinances on the matter. What was needed for such persons was a policeman and a club. That was the only brake that would stop him."

Mrs. Merry, J. C. Hurley, representing the Eighth Battalion Wheelmen in the absence of Capt. Staubach; J. P. Conway, and S. Salomon protested against the ordinance. A pompous person named W. G. Oppenheim, who was suspected to be a representative of the Wolff Board of Cromwellian Aldermen, attacked the authority of the Aldermen in the matter; wanted to know what right they had to exist, and have a hearing on the matter, and talked a great deal without saying anything that had to do with the matter in hand, and was finally, after considerable difficulty, squelched by the committee.

Then there was a call for those in favor of the ordinance to be heard, this letter from Magistrate Wentworth, at whose instance the ordinance was presented to the board, being first read:

Dear Mr. Hall:

That ordinance was not aimed at skillful riders, but at such performers as I am. I want the public to be protected against me when I am out on the road on my machine, I think I ought to know best whether I am dangerous or not, when turned loose upon the public highways or parks. I am not afraid of skillful riders, but I know that they ought to be afraid of me. That I am not such an outrageously poor rider that it is a gross negligence for me to appear on the streets, I feel quite certain, but I do not think that the city ought to be held responsible in damages for permitting me to so appear.

But I can't stop my wheel when going fast by back-pedaling. I ought not to go beyond eight miles per hour, perhaps, but oftentimes I can't help it, and then a brake will save my life and perhaps some one else's.

I have tried back-pedaling down hill, and I think I can take you to the green sward where yet remains the impress of my body. I backed, but I went over, nevertheless, and when I told the story to one of the best wheelmen in the city, he said, "Of course you could not stop yourself; you should have begun at the top of the hill." That's the story. We do not want the brake when we start right at the top of the hill, but when we do not start right; that is the time we need the brake, and every one who sees us coming prays God that we have one.

It does not answer to say "enforce the ordinance against fast riding." Suppose some one violates it, what then? We come to the real question, Can we, the ordinary, everyday riders, bring to a sudden or quick stop a wheel going at a rapid rate of speed more effectively by a brake than by any process? If so, it is our duty to use the appliance. We grant that the very skillful can get along without the brake, but that class constitutes only about 20 per cent. of the total number of riders, and even these admit that the need of the brake is only to be avoided by checking the speed or keeping it within the limit.

It is a question of the greatest safety of the largest number. It is a situation where the pleasure of the few must yield to the necessities of the many; where the addition of the weight of the brake must be endured, if general safety is thereby enhanced; where special use must yield to the general average use when the public highways are appropriated. But I have no doubt you will reach a right conclusion without my interference. T. W. WENTWORTH.

R. G. Betts, one of the editors of The Wheel, who spoke for the ordinance, said the great mass of the public had rights which the wheelman was bound to respect. He had ridden a wheel for ten years, and knew from personal experience that, while back-pedaling was also right as a means of stopping a wheel by an expert, but few persons could back pedal, and even for those a brake was helpful where there was danger of an accident. The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs believed it the duty of the Board of Aldermen to make the streets safe for all alike, and so favored the proposed ordinance. Lawson N. Fuller spoke against the cyclists when the eight-mile and lamp ordinance was being considered, and now had flopped over completely. Any law that is necessary to public safety he believed this law should be passed, even if it does cost wheelmen $6 each for a brake, and it would not, as every maker furnishes a brake if it is desired.

The talk about trampling on the rights of cyclists was "rot," in his opinion. It was the cry when the lamp and bell and eight-mile-an-hour ordinances were adopted. Some wheelmen want no restrictive laws that will interfere with "scorching," and they naturally oppose this. These same people, who are "kicking" most about interfering with their rights, are up in Albany trying to tell the railroad companies what they must do about transporting wheels. "I believe with Alderman Olcott that it is the duty of the Board of Aldermen to make the streets as safe for the halt, the lame, and the blind as they are for cyclists. The public have rights as well as have the wheelmen," he said in closing.

Then John A. Amundson said that he represented the 1,700,000 people of New-York, as opposed to the 100,000 other people out of the total population who ride wheels and don't want brakes. In behalf of the safety of the great mass, he asked for the passage of the brake ordinance. Then it dropped out that he was "booming" a certain kind of brake, and his disinterestedness in the matter wasn't apparent after that, and what he said seemed to count for little. He did bring out this good point in reply to the statement that people would not use brakes if they had them on their machines: "If they do not use them and an accident occurs, then the injured man has good grounds for a suit for damages."

After Mr. Tinsdale had offered a substitute ordinance requiring brakes to be placed on all vehicles except bicycles, the committee being, and asked that it be made the law, if any brake law was passed, the hearing was closed.

TROTTING CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

The Rule Committee Will Meet and Revise the Code.

As the time for the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association draws near the prospect of any disruption or division in that ancient and honorable turf organization becomes more remote. The present administration continues to enjoy the confidence of the individual associations, and there is little doubt that the old officers will be re-elected, while the Board of Appeals, which is the executive body, will have few if any changes for the next term.

The board is divided for geographical reasons into five parts, and is now made up as follows: Eastern District—M. G. Bulkley, Hartford, Conn.; Charles Dana Palmer, Lowell, Mass.; Atlantic District—George W. Archer, Rochester; J. C. Sibley, Franklin, Penn.; Frank Bower, Philadelphia; Central District—William Edwards, Cleveland; G. M. Fogg, Nashville; William R. Allen, St. Louis; Western District—U. C. Blake, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee; F. S. Gorton, Chicago; Pacific District—N. T. Smith, San Francisco; Jesse D. Carr, Salinas, Cal.; E. S. Rothchild, Portland, Oregon.

It will be noticed that there is a vacancy in the Eastern District Board, caused by the death last year of George M. Stearns, Chicopee Falls, Mass. He was an able lawyer, as well as a devoted admirer of trotting, and his loss to the councils of the association is one that can scarcely be made up. It is probable that some one of Boston's prominent breeders and turfmen, such as Col. John E. Thayer, or J. Malcolm Forbes, will be invited to accept a place on the board, which the congress is to elect this week. The only office which is not filled by direct vote is that of Secretary, this being left for the Board of Review. There has been some discussion regarding the choice of W. H. Goelier, who succeeded M. M. Morse as Secretary last December, when the latter tendered his resignation. Mr. Goelier was accused of being an alien, but he promptly produced his certificate of naturalization, and showed that he had voted at the last election. As he enjoys the confidence of President P. P. Johnston and the other officers, the new Secretary, who has not yet had an opportunity to prove his worth as a member of the executive, will no doubt be chosen by the new board to conduct the office at Hartford.

Though the congress itself does not meet till Wednesday afternoon, there is some important preliminary work to be done by the Committ

GUNNING DIVORCE SUIT

Former Brooklyn Pastor Accused of Treating His Wife Cruelly.

HER STORY TOLD IN COURT

Was Called a Beggar, She Says, and Once Her Husband Blackened Her Eye—His Son Harry Made Trouble.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, the trial of the suit of Mrs. Mary C. Gunning was begun for a separation from her husband, the Rev. Josiah H. Gunning, until recently pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Many women members of the congregation who took a deep interest in the proceedings, were in the courtroom. Dr. Gunning, who is now practicing medicine, was in court, and so were his wife and their three children, Gussie, Grace, and Marion, all of whom are under ten years old.

Ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney appeared for Mrs. Gunning and Gen. Almet F. Jenks for the former pastor.

In opening the case, Mr. Tenney called attention to the fact that the Rev. Dr. Gunning had been preaching for two years as a representative of the American Protective League. He said that while the family lived in Boston, they were happy. Mrs. Gunning was an accomplished musician, playing the piano, organ, and violin. Mrs. Gunning was his second wife.

Dr. Gunning's son, said Mr. Tenney, refused to obey his mother, and had thrown her to the floor at their home, at 426 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, and had stamped upon her.

When Mrs. Gunning called upon her husband for protection, he said that his son had not called her any names that she did not deserve, and then demanded that she should get out of his study and go South.

Mr. Tenney said Mrs. Gunning was treated in a brutal manner, and that she went to Boston, broken down in health, and at last was compelled to leave her husband's house, without a cent, and without necessary clothing.

Mrs. Gunning was then called to the stand. She said she was married to the defendant in 1886, and at that time her husband was preaching in the Harvard Street Baptist Church, Boston. At the time of her marriage she was the soprano in the church choir. Up to November, 1893, Mrs. Gunning said, her husband was kind and considerate. Both in Brooklyn and in Boston, she said, she took care of her husband. In 1894 he refused to let her rub his head, although she offered to do so.

The son Harry, she said, came to the Brooklyn house in 1893, and was not long in the house before he began to rummage through the bureau drawers. She complained that she missed articles, but to no effect, and she finally threatened to complain to the authorities. The Rev. Dr. Gunning told her she was a wicked woman and she had to bear her losses. She missed silver souvenir spoons, a handsome silk shawl, a gold hair comb, handsome chain, a pair of opera glasses, money and jewelry, and her violin. Harry denied everything, and said he would remain in the house, even if it was to torment her. He called her a liar.

Harry told her she would never see the opera glasses again. They had been given to her by a friend in Arkansas, and had her initials on them. The Rev. Dr. Gunning told her to get out when she complained. He called witness a wicked liar, told her she was simply suspicious, and that he would have her arrested.

"Did you get that shawl?"

"I got it from the young lady to whom Harry gave it. I put it in a trunk, and he has the trunk. I tried to get it, but he refused to return it. It is now in his possession, though once it was obtained from him by replevin, with other things. Why these were returned to him, I do not know."

"Did he ever tell you he wished he had married another woman?" asked Mr. Tenney.

"Oh, yes; frequently," she replied.

Her husband, she said, had frequently told her she was a beggar, and had better go back to the South, where she had come from.

"On April 27," said Mr. Tenney, "did he tell you a man ought to knock you down?"

"Yes; it was after he had blackened my eye, and I made up my mind not to stand it much longer. I had sought advice from a friend and the doctor said, 'Where you belong is in Billingsgate. It won't be long before I put you where you belong.'"

"How did you get that black eye?"

"I was downstairs preparing breakfast. A man rang at the door and wanted to see my husband. As he was usually irritable on being called early I went myself. I called him twice, and as he did not arouse I again asked if he had heard. 'Of course I heard,' he replied. As I was leaving I playfully tapped him on the left cheek with my hand and said, 'You are not so pleasant with me as you used to be.' The doctor at once called out: 'Grace, she has assaulted me.' I said, 'Harry, you know that isn't so.' Grace came up stairs and we met in the doorway and jostled against each other. I accidentally hit her and the doctor hit me in the eye. It was the left eye. 'Papa, put it out, put it out, papa,' cried Grace. Then I went to work again down stairs, and Harry said: 'You got a good black eye.' I asked my husband if he heard what his son had said. He said he was nothing, as he was eating at the table. As Harry was leaving the room he stood at the door and put his fingers to his nose. I was so exasperated that I took up a pitcher of water and flung it on the floor."

"Your eye was black?"

"Yes; it was black and yellow all about it and pained me very much."

Mrs. Gunning said her husband called her a crazy fool, and that she replied that she would act like one, and then she broke the shade on the droplight. She informed her husband that every time his son insulted her she would break something, and she remembered breaking five plates.

"Did your husband or the children claim that you were crazy?" asked Mr. Jenks.

"Both," said Mrs. Gunning. "Grace told the postman I was crazy. Harry made most of the trouble. Once he said that the old woman, meaning myself, must be gotten rid of."

She said that her husband had struck her on the back with a shoe, and again struck her on the arm with a chair.

Mrs. Gunning also testified that she had received a check, sent to her husband, from the American Protective League, and that she got it cashed, and went to Boston.

Mrs. Gunning was still on the stand when court adjourned, at 4:30 o'clock, and her cross-examination will be taken up to-day.

ARRESTED ON ARRIVING FROM BELGIUM

Augustin Charged with Forging Government Papers and Embezzlement.

Henry Augustin, who up to Jan. 30 of this year was a Money Order Clerk in the Post Office at Paleseul, Province of Luxembourg, Belgium, is locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, awaiting the arrival of the necessary papers for his extradition.

It is charged, and he has admitted, that he forged Government papers and embezzled money to the amount of 10,000 francs, a considerable portion of which he took from the Postal Savings Bank that was under his control. He sailed for this country on the steamship La Gascogne under the name of Leon Istace, and was arrested on his arrival here yesterday. The prisoner had 6,440 francs in his possession, and said he had lost 1,200 francs in gambling during the voyage. His passion for cards, he said, led to his ruin. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday, and remanded until Feb. 24.

How a Swamp Has Grown.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A correspondent gives the history of the Lougee Morass in Sangerville, Me., where, forty years ago, there was but a small mudhole in the road, which grew larger until the whole width of the road was sunk, and a log was laid along the side for people to cross on. At last the mud became so deep that it was difficult for teams to cross, so rocks were put in, until at last the town was obliged to build a bridge fifty feet long. All went well for a while, when it was observed that this structure was sinking. Again the town had a bridge laid upon this, which was then sunk in the mud and water, extending several feet more in length than the first. As the years passed this bridge sank in like manner, and then the town took a vote to see whether it would build a road around the swamp or lay another bridge. It was decided to build the bridge, which is 180 feet long, but this bridge also is constantly sinking, and will soon have to be covered by another, and lengthened 100 feet or more.

ANTI-PLATT REPUBLICANS MEET

The Committee of Twenty-five Decides to Have a Mass Meeting, but Leaves the Question of Bolting Open.

The anti-Platt Committee of Twenty-five met last night at the Windsor Hotel.

The Committee of Six Hundred, at its meeting in Madison Square Concert Hall, placed in the hands of the Committee of Twenty-five full power to take whatever steps the latter deemed proper, even to the extent of forming a new Republican organization in this county.

The committee assembled last night at 8:30 o'clock, and remained in session until a few minutes of midnight.

It was expected that a bolt from the regular Republican organization would be recommended by the Committee of Twenty-five to the Committee of Six Hundred, but this was not done.

Those present at the meeting were very reluctant in giving any information of the proceedings, but it was understood that there was a long discussion as to whether there should be a bolt or not.

It was said that John E. Milholland was anxious to form a new organization, and abandon the Lauterbach-Platt Republican organization.

The question was discussed very fully at the meeting, and it was decided that for the present only a mass meeting would be called. Arrangements for a mass meeting in Cooper Union were left in the hands of Cornelius N. Bliss.

The entire question of the alleged frauds at the recent Republican primaries, and the desirability of bolting, will be left to the meeting, the time of which has not yet been fixed. It is said that Joseph H. Choate will preside at the meeting.

It is said that the Union League element was strongly against a bolt, lest it might injure the chances of Gov. Levi P. Morton as a candidate for the Presidency.

The action taken at the meeting is, however, looked upon as an indication that the anti-bolters are in the ascendant in the Committee of Twenty-five.

John E. Milholland said after the meeting that nothing definite was done.

"We have agreed unanimously," said Mr. Milholland, "to hold a mass meeting, and have left the details in the hands of Mr. Bliss."

"Was the subject of bolting discussed?" a reporter asked.

"Well," replied Mr. Milholland, with a smile, "you can form your own conclusions as to what took place."

Cornelius N. Bliss, who was anxious to catch a Boston train, had only time to says a mass meeting will be held at some future date. It is probable that the meeting will take place at the end of this week or early next week.

The following were present at the meeting: Cornelius N. Bliss, John E. Milholland, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Adelbert Steele, John Sabine Smith, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Thomas F. Eagan, John C. O'Connor, Paul D. Cravath, Benjamin Oppenheimer, Edward Mitchell, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. Roger Swayne, and Elias Goodman.

One report that was circulated after the meeting was over was that all of Mr. Milholland's efforts to effect a bolt were useless.

John Sabine Smith is of the opinion that if Gov. Morton wants to get the nomination for the Presidency he will have to cut loose from what Mr. Smith calls the Platt-Lauterbach-Croker combination before he can get the support of decent Republicans.

OVERTURE TO THE TWENTY-FIVE.

Committee on Organization Asks for an Account of Their Investigation.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee held a private meeting last night, at the headquarters, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street. There was a full attendance of members, including Edward Lauterbach, Chairman, and George R. Manchester, Secretary, of the County Committee; Cornelius Van Cott, Chairman of the Committee on Organization; James W. Perry, H. C. Adee, W. C. Buchanan, Amasa Thornton, George Hilliard, George R. Bidwell, William Halpin, George B. Deane, John Reisenweber, A. S. Van Orden, O. A. Rosalsky, John Gunner, and Ferdinand Eidman.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee on Revision be hereby instructed to communicate with the Committee of Twenty-five, requesting said committee to furnish to the sub-committee of this Committee on Organization a full and detailed account of their investigation of the enrollment in the various Assembly districts in order that their results may be compared with the revision as carried on by the Committee on Organization, so that this committee may be assisted in completing the work of revision.

The sub-committee referred to in the resolution consists of James W. Perry, George R. Bidwell, and W. C. Buchanan. Great stress was laid by Mr. Lauterbach and other members of the Committee on Organization on the composition of the sub-committee as an earnest of how much they desired an "honest" revision of the rolls, and how fairly they were inclined to treat their opponents. They asserted that George R. Bidwell was the only out-and-out Platt man on the committee, and they classed Messrs. Perry and Buchanan as Brookfield men.

Amasa Thornton was loud in his expressions of the fairness which was exemplified by the make-up of the committee.

"Bidwell is the only Platt man on the committee," he said "and it is therefore two to one in favor of our opponents. If that does not suit them I do not know what they expect. If the Committee of Twenty-five can show us that there are on the rolls any Tammany men or any men at all who are not entitled to be there, they will be knocked out quicker than a wink. Let them produce their evidence, that's all we ask for."

It was reported that there were yet fifty-seven election districts from which the revision of the rolls has not been reported, and the time for such report was extended until Feb. 18. The County Committee will meet on Feb. 19, to receive the report of the Committee on Revision.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Many Important Resolutions and Bills Introduced and Several Nominations by Gov. Griggs.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The Legislature was in session to-night.

In the House, Mr. Walling submitted several petitions for the passage of a bill reducing the salaries of the State officers. Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

Mr. Bullock presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Paterson, asking for the passage of House Bill No. 17, providing for cheap fares on surface roads, between 5 and 7 A. M., and 5 and 6:30 P. M. Referred to Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Mr. Hogan of Essex offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to investigate the charges made in the press to the effect that certain railroads and other corporations have formed a combine for raising the transportation rate for coal, and increasing the price to consumers. The Attorney General is to ascertain whether such conspiracy exists, or is about to be formed. Funds to carry on the investigation are appropriated. Witnesses are to be summoned, and power for the production of books, &c., is likewise conferred upon him.

Mr. Bullock of Passaic offered a resolution on the same subject, and providing for the appointment of a House Committee to make the investigation. Both resolutions went to the Railroads and Canals Committee, and will come up as a special order to-morrow morning.

In the Senate a petition was received from the northern New-Jersey conference of Congregational Churches, asking for legislation that will give the majority of voters the right to say whether or not the liquor traffic shall be carried on in any community.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows:

By Mr. Ketcham—Permitting Newark to expend $300,000 for a public library.

By Mr. Daly—Providing for the cash surrender of one-half the amount paid on lapsed life insurance policies if they have been in force three years.

By Mr. Williams—Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter of the pollution of the Passaic River, and appropriating $10,000 to cover the expenses.

Gov. Griggs made the following nominations:

For District Court Judges in Newark—Frederick F. Guild and Thomas N. McCarter, Jr. For District Court Judges in Jersey City—R. B. Seymour and Joseph D. Bedle.

For Manager of State Hospitals—John Eisele of Newark.

For Prosecutor of the Pleas in Passaic County—Eugene Emley; for District Court Judge in Paterson—William I. Lewis.

The House to-day passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to reappoint a commission to determine the advisability of erecting a home for disabled veterans, soldiers, and their wives.

PROSPERITY OF THE ART MUSEUM

It Is Out of Debt and the Attendance Is Increasing—Trustees Appeal for Funds for Additions.

The reports of the Treasurer and Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were read and approved at a meeting held yesterday by the corporation having control of the museum.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in bank on the first of the fiscal year of $5,686.58. The receipts from all sources brought this up to $246,340.60. The total expenditures were $244,518.62, leaving a balance of $1,821.98 at the end of the year.

The report of the Trustees said in part:

The year 1895 has witnessed the steady and continued advance of the museum in prosperity and usefulness. Several departments of the museum have been materially enriched and extended. In the department of casts, the halls which were not ready for exhibition at the opening of the new northern wing have been arranged and opened to the public. The finances have never been in better condition. The museum is wholly out of debt, and it is the policy of the Trustees to keep it so.

The number of visitors during the year was 524,488, of which 190,168 attended on Sunday afternoons—an increase of 14,607 over last year. The number of copyists in the department of painting was 280, and in other departments 97.

Among the gifts should be mentioned the marble statue, "The Bather," by the late Edmund Stewardson. The collection of musical instruments presented by Mrs. John Crosby Brown has been increased by several hundred specimens, some of which are of extreme rarity. The collection of ancient Etruscan, Roman, and Longobardic objects in gold and other precious materials, heretofore loaned by Samuel Thomas Baxter of Florence, Italy, has become the property of the museum by purchase.

It is expected that the work of laying the foundation for the extension of the art building will be commenced as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring. The number of books in the library on the first of the year was as follows: Bound volumes, 4,185; portfolios, 131; unbound works, 895.

Deep regret is expressed in the report for the death of Richard Morris Hunt, a Trustee of the museum from the time of incorporation. The pressing needs of the museum, the report says, are the "best examples of ancient and modern art." The report, in this regard, says: "To this end the Trustees appeal to the generous public for funds to be expended at their discretion for the purchase of such valuable objects as from time to time are offered to them."

MAYOR WURSTER INCONSISTENT

IS TRYING TO PLACE PARTY INTERESTS ABOVE THE CITY'S.

Taking His Cue on Consolidation from Republican Leaders Who Wish to Retain the Good Things of Office.

Mayor Wurster's ideas upon the question of consolidation, it is said, change as often as do the weather vanes. Before he was a candidate for Mayor he was a Consolidationist, when he was a candidate looking for votes he was in favor of resubmission, and now he is said to be against consolidation.

But to the public he says he is in favor of a referendum, with equal taxation. He made this latter statement to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday in his office, after he had been in consultation with many of the political leaders of Brooklyn.

There was quite a surprise in store for the politicians yesterday when they ascertained that Mayor Wurster had not gone to Albany. It was positively stated on Saturday that he was to go to Albany yesterday with George H. Roberts, Jr., the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and Jacob Brenner, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee.

Their object in journeying to Albany was to see Gov. Morton, with the avowed purpose of urging upon him the necessity for putting some stumbling block in the way to prevent the creation of Greater New-York.

Mayor Wurster now believes in Brooklyn. It is good enough and large enough for him, as he is an office holder, and looks upon the interests of the city only through the eyes of an office holder.

But the Mayor did not go to Albany, and he said:

"I will not go to Albany. I am not a member of any committee, and never intended to go."

"Is that positive?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, well," he replied, "I might want to run up to Albany for a few days."

The reason the committee did not go to Albany yesterday was because it wanted to ascertain what the Republican County Committee would do in regard to the matter to-night.

Commissioner Parker of this city called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday, and it soon became known that the two were in conference.

When Mr. Wurster was asked what significance was to be given to the visit of Commissioner Parker, he said:

"Commissioner Parker came here with James T. Lynch and Frank Bailey, and Mr. Lynch and Mr. Bailey gave me several arguments on consolidation."

"What were the arguments?" the Mayor was asked.

"Oh, they were arguments, but I'm pressed now and cannot tell them. I do not care to give any opinion upon consolidation, as the matter likely will be brought before me for my official action, and I want to act fairly in the matter."

Commissioner Parker, it is known, does not intend to deal in any other way than fairly with Brooklyn, and believes also in equal taxation.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-night, and it is expected that it will be a most important session, as both the Willis-Wurster and the Worth-Buttling forces will do all in their power to defeat the consolidation movement.

Mayor Wurster, who yesterday said that he was in favor of a referendum, with equal taxation, will endeavor to get his friends in the County Committee to vote to kill the consolidation measure in toto.

Sheriff Buttling yesterday said:

"Wurster does not know 'where he is at.' At the County Committee to-morrow night I may talk one way and vote another."

Jacob Brenner, one of the committee that was to have gone to Albany yesterday, declined to discuss the matter. All the parties interested are of the opinion that it is the general belief that Mayor Wurster was to have gone to Albany with the others.

SCARCE BOOKS SOLD AT AUCTION

First Editions of Capt. Cook—An Extra-Illustrated Shakespeare.

Among the books sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday were the following:

Patent Office Gazette, volumes 17 to 72, with Volume 20 missing, $26.

Kentucky Geological Reports, 1856, &c., plates, &c., 3 volumes, very scarce, clean and complete set, $8.50; "Sabbath Laws, Duties, &c.," by Robert Cox, Edinburgh, 1853, $3.25; "Free Church Circular," scarce, Volume 3, 1851-2, Oneida, N. Y., $3.63.

"Capt. Cook's Voyages," first folio edition, with rare full-page portrait and folding map (rebacked with linen;) also "Murder of Capt. Cook," usually wanting, and all the rich copper-plates, bound from the original numbers, a splendid copy; Capt. Byron's "Voyages to Magellan," "Voyage Round the World," by Wallis, bound in, $8; "Cook's Voyages," first octavo edition, spotless and velvety impression of the famous "plates," life-like portrait of Cook, make the investigation. Both resolutions went to the Railroads and Canals Committee, and will come up as a special order to-morrow morning.

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WRECKED ON SCOTCH CAPS

SCHOONER WHITE ROCK ASHORE—VESSEL AND CARGO ABANDONED.

Ran Aground Near Hen Island Sunday Morning During a Dense Fog—No Lives Lost.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The two-masted schooner White Rock, 150 tons burden, is high and dry on the rocks known as "Scotch Caps," above Hen Island. The schooner went ashore yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock, and the crew abandoned her four hours later.

The place where the boat struck is isolated. The crew, yesterday, found refuge in Van Amringe's tide mill, on the coast opposite the village of Rye Neck. They came to Mamaroneck this morning and went to New-York.

The White Rock, Capt. Frederick Jotry, was on her way to New-York from Southport, Conn., with 1,500 barrels of potatoes, onions, and other country produce on board. The crew consisted of five men, William Jennings, one of the owners of the boat, was on board. The White Rock lost her way in the storm yesterday night, and was caught in the strong current about the "Scotch Caps." It was intensely dark and very cold. There is no light or buoy to warn boats off "Scotch Caps," and the Captain did not know where the boat had struck. The men waited until morning, shifting as best they could.

The waves ran very high as the time for flood tide approached, and every one was drenched. A boat was launched at daylight and a landing was made on Hen Island. In order to get to the mainland the boat had to be dragged across the island and launched in the still water on the inland side. The men were nearly frozen when they reached Van Amringe's mill.

The White Rock is a wreck. About half of her cargo was washed overboard during the storm. Word was sent to the Chapman Wrecking Company this morning to dismantle the schooner.

The White Rock was built in 1855, and had been twice overhauled and refitted. It belonged to the Jennings Line and plied between Southport and New-York.

Another schooner was wrecked two or three years ago on the "Scotch Caps." It is also said that a "Britisher," carrying provisions, was wrecked there during the Revolutionary War.

HOUSE THAT PLAYED MANY PARTS.

Built in 1742, It Was Destroyed by Last Week's Storm.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Feb. 10.—One of the oldest houses on the south side of Long Island was destroyed during the recent storm. It has a history extending back as far as 1742, in which year it was built by a man named Jones. It has been used since then for a variety of purposes. It has been a hotel, dwelling, grocery store, school house, courtroom, prison, toll-gate house, grist mill, and the hiding place of smuggled goods.

Many of the oldest residents of this section at the present time attended school there when it was used for educational purposes. Among them are Platt Ketcham, ninety-three years old; Samuel Robbins, ninety-six year old; James Morris eighty-nine years old; Timothy Terry, ninety-three years old; Charles Hartt, ninety-six years old; Ketcham Wanser, ninety-seven years old, and Solomon Ketcham, ninety-one years old.

THE WRECKS NEAR NEWBURYPORT.

Four Bodies from the Florida and Two from the Allianza.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Feb. 10.—The schooner Florida, wrecked on Salisbury Beach, has gone to pieces. Only the ends of her timbers can be seen above the waves. The masts were carried away early this morning.

There is no doubt that the entire crew of eight men was drowned.

Three more bodies were washed ashore to-day, but the men are not known. They are terribly bruised. This makes four bodies recovered. The others will doubtless come ashore soon. The patrol has been established to watch for them.

The schooner Allianza, which went ashore on Plum Island, is a total wreck. Two bodies—those of Capt. Melenson and John Read, a sailor—were washed ashore to-day. The four rescued men are still here. They will be sent to Boston. Wreckage from the schooner is piled high on the beach.

Peril of Schooner J. E. Bayles.

The schooner James E. Bayles, Capt. Darling, arrived here yesterday from Port au Prince with a cargo of logwood consigned to W. & A. Leaman, and vessel to A. Dayton & Co. Capt. Darling reports than on Feb. 3, in latitude 35.59 and longitude 75.53, the vessel was struck by a revolving gale, commencing in the northeast, going all around the compass, and lasting nine hours; several sails were lost, the main boom carried away, and the decks were flooded; barometer fell to 20.30.

The schooner ran in for the Highlands Sunday to avoid being blown off the coast, and anchored. She dragged both anchors until her stern almost touched bottom, when the wind came out from the northwest, relieving the vessel from her perilous situation.

Passed a Wreck at Sea.

The schooner E. A. Scribner of Philadelphia, Capt. Dodd, which arrived in this port yesterday from Manzanilla with a cargo of merchandise reported that on Feb. 5, while off Cape Romain, they had passed a three-masted schooner at anchor laboring heavily. A heavy south-southwest gale was blowing. Two days later, in latitude 33 degrees 35 minutes, longtiude 76 degrees 10 minutes, they passed a quantity of wreckage, consisting of cabin doors, slides, hatches, a trunk, also a raft which seemed to have been built for a life raft. All the woodwork and floors were painted white except one door, finished in oak. Among the wreckage was seen a body of a drowned man floating three or four feet under water.

Good Work of the Life Savers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—During the past week vessels to the number of twelve have been wrecked on the Atlantic coast and the crews of such vessels to the number of 113 have been saved by the Government Life-Saving Service. Where it was impossible to render assistance or reach the vessels, sailors to the number of ten are reported drowned.

LOCKED-OUT TAILORS HUNGRY

Knights of Labor Men Leave the Order—Cutters to Demand Eight Hours.

It is estimated that about 2,000 tailors are out of work and are suffering great privations, but they are determined to stand out. Many get only one meal a day, and a very poor one at that. Some are said to be living on bread and water.

The United Garment Workers yesterday gave charters to five local assemblies of Knights of Labor tailors in Philadelphia, who have 3,000 members, and these will all be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It was reported yesterday at the headquarters of the United Garment Workers, in Lafayette Place, that preparations were being made by the clothing cutters in the large cities to demand the eight-hour work day in the Summer. These cities include New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Rochester, Cincinnati, and Boston. In Chicago the cutters have an eight-hour work day.

Secretary Henry White of the United Garment Workers said yesterday that in New-York alone 3,000 cutters will join in the movement for eight hours, and they will also make a demand to restrict the use of the knife in cutting garments. They say that the knife cuts so many thicknesses as to produce bad work, and manufacturers lay the blame on the men.

Quite a number of the clothing contractors have refused to keep the agreement made between their association and the union, and keep their men locked out, while others have taken back some of their men at reduced wages, and compel them to turn out as many pieces a day as they did under the task-work system.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

Fastidious shoppers should examine the unusual bargains in choice novelties.

WAY TO TREAT APPENDICITIS

DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS'S REPORT ON ONE HUNDRED CASES.

Heroic Method and the Results—Dr. Robinson on Local Treatment as If Under Rheumatic Conditions.

Appendicitis was discussed at a meeting of the Section on General Surgery of the New-York Academy of Medicine last night.

Dr. Robert T. Morris was to have read a paper on "A Series of One Hundred Operations for Appendicitis," but he was not able to be present, and his paper was "sent in" for publication, so that although the lecture was a summary of much that he has said on the subject his absence prevented his discussion of the views which were expressed by other members.

Several patients were present, and Dr. W. B. Coley brought forward a boy who had been successfully operated on for traumatic appendicitis.

Dr. Morris's paper was a résumé of one hundred resorts to the knife in cases where appendicitis was diagnosed. There were thirty-four acute cases. The mortality was but 2 per cent. In each case there was abscess. Twenty-four of the patients were females.

In several instances the patient was in a moribund condition when operated on, but recovered. In all but five cases, the appendix was removed. Nice surgical judgment was required in the cases when the patient's condition almost forbade hope of success.

In acute cases, Dr. Morris followed the general plan of making the smallest incision possible. He discussed the technique of his operations, drainage, the danger of administering opium, and antiseptic treatment, and said that after making a correct diagnosis he at once operated.

Dr. Robinson, who was invited to discuss the paper from a purely medical point of view, said that at an acute stage of the disease he would be as ready as any one to indorse the use of the knife. But the latest anatomical researches prove that in the cecum there is an amount of lymphatic tissue which makes the appendix in the same condition as the tonsils.

Anatomy and analogy give reason to regard the appendix in many cases as subject for local and general treatment. For want of a better word, it may be said to be subject to rheumatic conditions. The existence of a foreign body in the appendix does not explain the frequent occurrence of appendicitis.

It has been held that no matter how earnest the diagnosis it can never be positively predicted how a case is going to progress and end. In some cases the knife does not reveal anything that satisfactorily explains the symptoms. Cases are on record when rheumatic treatment had the very best effect where nothing in the patient's history told of rheumatism.

It has also been held by excellent authority that the appendix is nothing more than an abdominal tonsil, and that the appendix, weakened and defenseless through rheumatic conditions, was attacked by micro-organisms.

Dr. Robinson cited cases that he ascribed to rheumatic trouble, and said in regard to suppuration that he saw no reason why the appendix should not suppurate as well as the tonsils. As to the treatment, with proper care and medication, he believed that sufferers from appendicitis could be kept out of the hands of the surgeon. As a fighting basis in the treatment of appendicitis, he resorted to rheumatic treatment, such as salicylic acid, &c., or a treatment for a poison similar to that of rheumatism.

Dr. Robinson was generously applauded, and in further discussion a member said that if the appendicitis were progressive he would not hesitate to perform an operation, while an endeavor should be made to meet the case with general treatment. Another advocated a large incision to permit of unhindered exploration of the field of operation. He was not, however, disposed to consider the appendix a tonsil of the abdomen.

Dr. D. H. Goodwillie illustrated a paper on "Amputation of the Tongue for Malignant Disease by Electro-Surgical Means," and there was an exhibition of pathological specimens and new instruments.

Wants His Salary Doubled.

County Treasurer Taylor, who wants his official life extended to Jan. 1, 1899, and his salary increased from $5,000 to $10,000 a year, yesterday sent a bill to Albany, which, if passed, will accomplish his desire.

He claims that since he has the work of both the city and county to perform his salary is inadequate.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain, warmer, southwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, increasing cloudiness, possibly rain, warmer, southwesterly winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy, warmer, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, with snow in central and northern, fair in extreme southern portion, warmer in southern portion, southwesterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and warmer Tuesday, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, nearly clear, warmer, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair and warmer, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler in northwest portions, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, cooler in northern portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, slightly colder, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair weather, westerly winds, colder in western portions. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, westerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, light rain or snow, southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. OHIO, generally fair, colder in northern portion, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair and colder Tuesday, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, colder in northern portions, northwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds.

IOWA fair, slightly colder in eastern portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MISSOURI, fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and COLORADO, fair weather, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair weather, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly colder in southern portion, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. MONTANA, fair weather, variable winds.

SIGNALS are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Narragansett section to Eastport, and on Lake Michigan.

The storm which has just passed up the coast is now in the vicinity of Newfoundland. It increased in energy as it advanced, and was followed by westerly gales from the New-Jersey coast northward. The storm centre existing last night in Manitoba has moved rapidly to the east and south, and is now central in Ontario to the north of Lake Huron. This storm has also increased in energy, and westerly gales have occurred on Lakes Erie and Michigan, and throughout Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This storm will probably advance easterly across New-England Tuesday, causing southerly gales on the New-England coast.

The Atlantic coast districts and those in the South have been free from precipitation. Light snows have fallen in the lake region, and the weather continues fair throughout the West.

The temperature remains nearly stationary on the Atlantic coast; it is warmer in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. A decided fall in temperature has occurred on the central and northern Rocky Mountain slope.

For Tuesday increasing cloudiness and probably snow is indicated in northern New-England, light snow in the lower lake region, and clearing weather in the upper lake region. The weather will remain fair in other districts. The temperature will be higher in the Atlantic coast districts and lower in the Mississippi Valley and lake regions and adjacent section of the Northwest.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Daheim Preparatory Institute. Boys and Girls; German Kindergarten. 342 Lexington Ave.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

22d ST., 128 EAST.—Large and single second floor and other rooms, well furnished; good table.

79th ST., 110 WEST.—Two newly furnished large, handsome rooms with board; private house; terms reasonable; references.

Furnished Rooms.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; also single room; breakfast; reference.

42d ST., 39 WEST, OPPOSITE Bryant Park.—Large room, newly furnished; closets, hot water; gentlemen only.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New-Jersey,
Accommodations for 350 Guests.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city.
Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,
Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
A modern house to let in the most attractive part of the city, on high ground; fully

IN AID OF HOME MISSIONS

President Cleveland Expected at a Meeting in This City.

PLANS OF NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIANS

More Active Work in Temperance Advocated at Home and in Schools—Recommend Unfermented Wine for Communion.

The Presbytery of New-York met in the hall of the Presbyterian Board Building, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The hall was well filled, it being understood that a report would be presented from the committee appointed to make arrangements for the forthcoming meeting in behalf of home missions.

The committee reported that President Cleveland had intimated his willingness to preside at the meeting. It was arranged that the Rev. Dr. John Hall should call the assemblage to order as temporary Chairman, with President Cleveland as permanent presiding officer. Among those selected to deliver the addresses are the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and B. T. Washington.

The Rev. Dr. C. A. Thompson, Chairman of the committee, said that in making a selection of President Cleveland, he and his associates had no political object in view. Democracy or Republicanism was not considered. The selection was made because it was deemed that it would add greatly to the importance of the meeting to have the President of the United States occupy the chair. Mr. Cleveland's father, the Chairman said, had been an active worker directly in the cause; his brother, as a clergyman, had been an earnest advocate, and the President has expressed himself as a sincere friend of missions.

There was a slight opposition by perhaps a half dozen members of the Presbytery to having Mr. Cleveland preside, the claim being made that his presence might give a semi-political tone to the meeting and divert attention from the real object of the demonstration. The Chairman retorted that the opposition to Mr. Cleveland was nonsensical and without good reason. A vote was taken and the action of the committee was sustained. The Chairman subsequently said to the reporter:

"The sentiment of the Presbytery is virtually unanimous in favor of having the President of the United States with us. He has replied to our invitation and assured the committee of his acceptance. We can depend upon him, and he will preside. Carnegie Hall, which has been selected as the place of holding the meeting, will, the Chairman thinks, be crowded. The lower, or main, floor of the hall will be reserved for pastors and officers of churches, and the galleries will be thrown open to the general public.

"The public meeting is to be preceded by a prayer meeting in the chapel of the Presbyterian House, over which W. E. Dodge will preside. No effort will be spared to make the affair a great success. Money is needed for the home mission work, and the committee feels that it will be forthcoming. Another feature accessory to the mass-meeting is to be an interchange of pulpits. In the exchange each clergyman belonging to the Presbytery of New-York is expected to preach a missionary sermon. Among the exchanges arranged are the following:

"The Revs. Hall and Duffield, Thompson and Alexander, Parkhurst and Van Dyke, Sample and Ramsey, Booth and Robinson, Smith and Shaw, Evans and Bushnell, Chambers and Forbes, Young and Buchanan, Davis and Halsey, Bliss and Reed, Rossiter and Atterbury, McEwen and Hoadley, Patterson and Webster, Harshaw and Lorenz, Wilds and Davis, Dodd and Payson, Nixon and Hillier, Douglas and Burchard, Miller and Tompkins, Beecher and Smith, Hunter and Littlefield."

The date fixed for the Carnegie Hall meeting is Tuesday evening, March 3. The pastors' prayer meeting will take place in the chapel at 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 23.

The following resolutions, reported from the Committee on Temperance, were adopted yesterday:

In view of the repeated and emphatic utterances of the Presbytery and of the General Assembly in relation to the evils of intemperance, and the consequent obligations of church members; and in view of the increasing and defiant opposition of the liquor interests to all forms of repression, your committee begs to recommend:

First—That pastors be requested to preach at least one sermon annually, setting forth the various phases of this question as affecting the individual, the family, the Church, and the community.

Second—That in all our churches special stress be placed upon the duty of total abstinence, both for personal advantage and by way of example. If church members would refuse to allow wine or spirits upon their tables, and not countenance their use as a beverage at any time and place, the drinking usages of society would materially diminish.

Third—That Christian citizens be urged to recognize and discharge their civic obligations in maintaining present laws, and in advocating further legislation on this subject, especially laws for the protection of the Sabbath. It can be safely asserted that church members of all the denominations, once fully united on any moral question, hold the balance of power. If they would vote only for men who will resist any legislation in favor of the saloon, the redemption of the city would be assured.

4. That immediate efforts be made to sustain the policy of suitable scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. A strenuous party is aiming to thwart the enactment already established.

5. That encouragement be given to the demand for more thorough State and National investigation of the deplorable effects of intemperance, and that we endeavor to promote cordial co-operation with other religious bodies, or any secular organizations, or efforts in pressing wise measures for the overthrow of the common enemy.

6. That the duty and blessing of total abstinence be given a more distinct place in the instruction of the Sunday school, and in the work of Christian Endeavor and other societies for the young; also that carefully selected temperance literature be introduced into all Sunday-school libraries, and be found in Christian homes.

7. That the Session recommend the use of unfermented wines at the communion table. It is lamentable that many, who sorely need the sustaining comfort of the Lord's Supper, are debarred because of alcohol in the sacramental cup. The adulterated compounds of modern commerce should be banished from the ordinance, and their fumes no longer desecrate the house of God.

8. That our churches be urged to take an interest in the work of the General Assembly's standing Committee on Temperance, and contribute regularly to its funds.

In conclusion, we feel constrained to recall the fact that no other great moral reform more needs the positive and persistent leadership of the pulpit. This cannot be left to the platform, to the religious or secular press, to temperance publications, or to benevolent organizations of any name. The Church must hold the foremost place in this conflict. It is her natural right and recognized duty. No wide or permanent success can be expected until the ministers of the Gospel are everywhere and unmistakably prominent in fighting indifference, arousing and guiding public sentiment, and making manifest the power of the pulpit in marshaling the forces of righteousness against the universal and desolating foe of the Church and of mankind.

There was some opposition to the report, but on vote it was adopted.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine as co-pastor of the Brick Church was indorsed by the Presbytery. The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke will continue with the church, doing the work which has been done by the two pastors.

ABRAHAM PLONSKY ARRESTED

The Bowery Shoe Dealer Charged with Attempted Arson.

Abraham Plonsky was arrested in his shoe store, at 206 Bowery, last night, on a charge of attempted arson.

Gas was discovered flowing freely from five burners in his store Sunday evening, while a sixth burner was lighted, and if a policeman and a fireman had not turned off the gas there undoubtedly would have been a serious explosion.

When Fire Marshal Hollister was informed of the discovery he began an investigation, which resulted in Plonsky's arrest. Deputy Fire Marshal O'Sullivan and Fireman Crowley reported to him that only 41 boxes of the 1,117 in Plonsky's store contained any goods. Plonsky carried, it is said, $1,500 insurance on his store. Isaac Abraham of 204 Bowery and a boy in his store say they saw Plonsky near his store on Sunday, although the latter says he was at his home, 180 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, all day Sunday.

Navigation Open to Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10.—The propeller Newburgh of the Ramsdell Line left here to-night for New-York, being the first boat of the season to go down. There is but little ice, and the boat will have no difficulty in getting through.

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The chief social incident last night was the dance given by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor at their new house, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street. It was attended by nearly 400 people prominent in society. This ball, while not as large as the one given on Monday of last week by Col. Astor's mother in the adjoining house, was one of the most delightful dances of the season. The great marble hall was exquisitely decorated with palms and flowers, the staircase being almost enveloped in draperies formed of roses, violets, and carnations. In the corners of the hall were high banks of exotics. The immense doorways which connect Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor's residence with that of Mrs. William Astor were thrown open, and the entire house was thus at the disposal of the guests. There was informal dancing from 11 o'clock until midnight, when supper was served, and at 1 o'clock the cotillion was begun, being led by Alexander M. Hadden, who had Mrs. John Jacob Astor for his partner. The guests were very late in arriving, owing to the fact that the only performance of "Die Meistersinger" at the Opera House was set for last night, one of the last four nights of the opera season. Supper was served at small tables, each table seating from four to six guests and being decorated with American Beauty roses and silver candelabras with red silken shades. Among those present at the ball were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Creighton Webb, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Robert Cornell Sands, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Norie, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. William Astor, James Otis, Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Edward De Peyster Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, J. Langdon Erving, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Perry Belmont, Worthington Whitehouse, Francis Brockholst Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, James W. Gerard, Jr., Miss Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Mrs. John Lyon Gardner, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

—The last of the Monday cotillions took place last night at Sherry's. The dancing began at 10:30 o'clock, the cotillion being led by Lewis Frederic Holbrook Betts, who had for his partner Miss Elizabeth Sands. The pink ballroom was used for dancing, and the adjoining room for the supper, the guests being seated at small tables. In the corners of the ballroom were banks of tropical plants, and here and there were clusters of roses. The young people were received by the patronesses, who were Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, and Mrs. John Alsop King.

—The Williams College Alumni Association will give a "smoker" and a grill supper to-night in the ballroom of the Hotel Waldorf.

—Mrs. Philip Rhinelander gave the third of a series of dinner parties at her residence, 32 East Thirty-ninth Street, last evening, when covers were laid for twenty-four persons.

—Mrs. Frank William Savin and Miss Josephine Savin of 7 East Sixty-seventh Street have sent out several hundred invitations for a tea this afternoon. A dance for their daughter, to which about one hundred young people have been invited, will follow in the evening.

—The second of Miss Adele M. Fielde's lectures in aid of the West Side Day Nursery was given yesterday at 11 o'clock in the Academy of Medicine. The lecturer's topic was "China—The Country and Its People, Native and Foreign." Among the women interested in these lectures, most of whom were present yesterday, are Mrs. J. D. Vermilye, Mrs. John M. Martin, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. J. Howard Latham, Mrs. E. Pope Samson, Mrs. R. M. Hoe, Mrs. A. P. Cooke, Mrs. C. Cleveland, Mrs. Dillon Oliver, Mrs. J. K. Hayward, Mrs. F. T. Robinson, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Robert B. Talbot, Mrs. E. W. Candee, Miss E. A. Slade, Miss McVickar, Mrs. George L. Kent, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. James Struthers, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. Theodore P. T. Ralli, Mrs. G. W. Bartholomew, Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, Miss Schenk, Miss Anna Sears Amory, Miss Emma Witt Harris, Mrs. Ellen D. Brown, Mrs. George Groves, Mrs. Isaac K. Roberts, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, and Mrs. Kohlsat.

—The Musical Club organized by Bayard Clark and Miss Alletta Clark will meet at the home of Miss Riker of 19 West Fifty-seventh Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

—Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle of 260 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a large reception on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Mrs. Silvera of Brooklyn, Mrs. Calvin Thayer Adams, and Miss Elizabeth Newman will assist in receiving.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hatie and Miss Hatie of 42 West Seventy-fifth Street will start on Saturday for New-Orleans, where they will be joined by a party of friends. They will remain in the Crescent City for the Mardi Gras festival, and then go to St. Augustine, Fla.

—A number of society women have been asked to act as patronesses for a benefit which is to take place at Palmer's Theatre on Feb. 18 at 2 o'clock P. M. for the Church Infirmary and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New-York. Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Holland, Miss Marie Burroughs, J. H. Stoddard, and Maurice Barrymore, and Mr. Frederic Robinson have volunteered their services.

—A dance will be given on the evening of St. Valentine's Day by Miss Helen Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barrett of 10 West Ninetieth Street. The dance will be one of the most delightful gatherings of the week.

—Mrs. Charles Pierce and Miss Pierce of 125 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street gave the first of three receptions yesterday. She was assisted by Miss Montfort, Miss Helen Montfort, Miss Marie Montfort. Mrs. and Miss Pierce will receive also on Feb. 17 and 24.

—The fourth and last meeting of the Monday Evening Dancing Class, of which Mrs. George B. Fowler, Mrs. Townsend Fellowes, Mrs. James Hopkins, Mrs. William Falconer, Mrs. Charles Smillie, and Mrs. J. Edward Hasler are the patronesses, took place last night in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms. The class was formed by Miss Lillian M. Peck of 698 Madison Avenue, and has been a great success. Among those who were present last night were Miss Worthington, Miss Gertrude Fowler, Miss Haggadorn, Miss Hamilton, Mr. James Hackett, Miss W. B. Brown, J. S. Tucker, and Samuel Tilden.

—A musical and dramatic entertainment for the benefit of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital will be held this evening in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building. Among those who are to take part are Miss Alice Mandelick, J. Henry McKinley, T. Avery Collett, Herbert Proudfit, and R. Montgomery Scheil. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Albert Delafield, Mrs. Augustus Floyd, the Baroness de Leonhardi, Mrs. George A. Low, Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Mrs. Stephen Vail, Mrs. Philips H. Williams, Jr., and Miss Hannah L. Lawrence.

—The Music Club will meet on the evening of Feb. 18 at the home of Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson, 18 Washington Square North.

—Mrs. Walter Pierpont Bigelow, Mrs. John Elder Bradshawe, and Mrs. Frederic Georger are arranging leap-year dances and masquerades for April 7 and 21.

—A "musicale breakfast" will be given at the New-York Ladies' Club, 23 East Twenty-second Street, on Feb. 29. William McKinley will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion by singing several ballads.

—Mrs. Charles A. Peabody will give her last "at home" on Wednesday of this week, when Miss Kingsley, daughter of Canon Kingsley, will receive with her.

—At Albert Morris Bagley's musicale in the ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday morning the programme was as follows:

1. a Melodie ..... Rubenstein
   b Gavotte, "Irda" ..... Van Goens
   Victor Herbert.
2. a Pensee d'Antoinne ..... Massenet
   b Valse de "Romeo et Juliet" ..... Gounod
   Mlle. Loventz.
3. Songs ..... Maurice Farkoa
4. Pensee amoureuse ..... Herbert
   b Scherzo ..... Herbert
   Victor Herbert.
5. Air d'Hamlet ..... Thomas
   Mlle. Loventz.
6. Songs ..... Maurice Farkoa
7. Allegro brillante ..... Servais
   Victor Herbert.

Mr. Orton Bradley and Mr. Frank Lambert were at the piano. Among those present were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Brogdon, Mrs. Whittier, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. William Hazard Field, Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. W. L. Livingston, Mrs. James Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. H. Ruthven Platt, Mrs. Archie Pell, Mrs. Charles Whelen, the Misses Violette, Mrs. Eugene Elois, Mrs. N. L. McCready, Miss Borrowe, Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mrs. W. R. Bacon, Mrs. O. S. Teall, Mrs. William Alexander, Mrs. John Reynolds Totten, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. George Hoadly, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Wesley Harper, Mrs. Henry Sabin, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Marion Kemp, Mrs. Richard S. Ely, Mrs. James B. Lawrence, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. August Heckscher, Mrs. Townsend Davis, Mrs. J. R. de la Mar, Mrs. R. H. Eggleston, Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mrs. Willard E. Case, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. J. N. Winslow, Miss Eleanor Parrish, Miss Elizabeth Bradhurst, Miss Beatrice How, Miss Mary Agnes Lawrence, Miss May Suydam Palmer, Miss Effie Moller, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Daisy Pierson, Miss Adelina Pierson, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Miss Edith Lyman Collins, James Otis, Isaac Iselin, Harry Lehr, Thomas Hugh Kelly, Charles T. Mathews, Alfred De Castro, George Stuart Smith, James J. Harrison, and Major Francis Colburne.

PATRIARCH.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—America Lodge, No. 410, I. O. B. B., intends having a Washington and Lincoln night at its rooms, 155 East Fifty-eighth Street, Feb. 19. The Entertainment Committee has made arrangements for addresses on the lives of the two patriots by A. I. Elkus and Samuel Fleischman, and other members of the lodge will provide appropriate literary and musical features. At the termination of the programme, the members and their guests will adjourn to the clubhouse, where a dance will be held.

—Thomas Brown, thirty years old, whose residence is unknown, was at work digging in the cellar of 50 West Fourteenth Street, yesterday, when a piece of iron fell from the adjoining building, striking him on the head. An ambulance was summoned from New-York Hospital, but the man died before it arrived. The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

—The annual meting of the Consumers' League will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in Assembly Hall of the Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The President, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, and the Treasurer, Miss Stone, will read their annual reports and addresses will be made by Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Cushman, Joseph H. Choate, and John Daniell.

—The Western Union Central Cable office reports that the telegraph lines between Havana and Batabano are interrupted, cutting off communication with West India points beyond Havana via Key West. A large repair force has been dispatched from Havana and it is expected the interruption will be speedily remedied.

—Ex-Alderman Patrick H. Keahon, the successful bidder for the Customs cartage contract, at 11 cents per package from piers to Public Stores, filed a bond for $50,000 with Collector Kilbreth yesterday, and signed the contract for the work. The bond will be sent to the Treasury Department for approval.

—Three candidates for computers in the Department of Street Improvement for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. Eight candidates for Steward in the Department of Charities were also examined.

—The American Authors' Guild will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street. Prominent authors are expected to be present. A collation will be served after the meeting.

—The 5,000 snow shovelers who worked for Contractor Herbert Tate, after the storm of last Wednesday were paid off yesterday at Stable A, in East Seventeenth Street.

—Patrick H. Maloney, a saloon keeper, who lived at 87 James Street, died yesterday from a fracture of the skull, which he received Feb. 6 by falling down stairs at his home.

—An entertainment and reception will be given by the Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, at Turn Hall, 66 East Fourth Street, next Thursday evening.

Table Cloths and Towels.

Fine Double Damask Cloths, in the following patterns: Maidenhair Fern, Roses and Buds, Poppy, Pansy, Fuchsia, Snowdrop.
Sizes and prices:

2x2	2x2½	2x3	2x3½	2x4
2.50	3.13	3.75	4.38	5.00

2½x2½ yds. $3.75 — 2½x3 yds. $4.50

5-8, 3-4 and 7-8 Napkins to match, at $2.50, $3.75 and $5.00 per dozen.

70 inch Damasks, at 65 cents, 75 cents, $1.00 per yard; former prices were 80 cents, 90 cents, and $1.35.

750 dozen Fine Irish Double Damask Towels, in plain white and with colored borders, at $3.00 per dozen; formerly sold at $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL SALE!!

A Recent Purchase at Sheriff's sale of Elliott & Cougle, consisting of DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, HALL and BEDROOM FURNITURE, which we offer at less than manufacturers' prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Cotton Dress Goods.

Linen Batiste, Organdie, Swiss, Piqué, Dimity, Galatea, Percale, Madras and Cheviot.

(These materials are the latest French, English, Irish and Scotch productions. Excellence of quality, coloring and design, renders them particularly suitable for morning toilettes and the popular "shirt waists.")

Dresden, Silk and Cotton Novelties,

(floral designs,—fine glace surface,)

75c. per yard.

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

WATERS PIANOS

(Established Fifty Years)

are strictly high-grade and excel in fine tone and solidity of construction. Warranted six years.

A GREAT OFFER!!

A beautiful new style 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed Waters Upright Piano with full iron frame, 3 pedals, ivory keys, repeating action, and all improvements, for

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only $10 down and

$7 Monthly.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Also 50 good second-hand pianos from $100 upward, on payments of only $5 per month. Bargains. Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS & CO., 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

Brooklyn.

—Charles F. Luengene, the auctioneer, who was arrested last week on the charge of retaining unlawfully $600 that Aaron Marks alleges belonged to him, was on trial before Justice Haggerty in the Mrytle Avenue Police Court yesterday. Luengene claims that he only owed Marks $22. Decision was reserved.

—Dominick Corbin, fifteen years old, through his mother, is suing in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $5,000 for injuries sustained by falling off one of the defendant's cars on Aug. 22, 1895, causing permanent injuries.

—William E. Walker began suit in the Supreme Court, before Justice Dickey, yesterday, to recover $2,000 damages for personal injuries against the Long Island Railroad Company. He says a train frightened his horse in 1894, and he was thrown from the wagon.

—Joseph Suetter, a four months' prisoner at the Kings County Penitentiary, sent from Westchester County, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by hanging himself to his cell door. He was cut down by a keeper and is now in the prison hospital.

—M. G. Starrett, engineer of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, will leave that corporation on March 1 to become assistant chief engineer of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York.

—George Loomis was placed on trial in the County Court yesterday on the charge of having in his possession burglars' tools. The case is looked upon by the police as being very important.

—Postmaster Sullivan has received permission to remove Station G from Greenpoint Avenue and Manhattan to 328 Manhattan Avenue. The change will be made May 1.

—On and after May 1 next the offices of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company will be at Lefferts Place and Franklin Avenue.

—A pastel portrait of the late Major Baldwin was presented to the Thirteenth Regiment Veterans' Association last night.

—Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health has gone to Lakewood for a week's rest.

Long Island.

—Winfield Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, has installed these officers: President—John C. Bauman; Secretary—John H. Elchler; Treasurer—Henry Tyman; Chancellor—George T. Bauman; Orator—Peter Hammer; Guard—Bennet Newbauer; Marshal—Adam Ziehl; Chaplain—The Rev. A. Steffen.

—The Freeport Republican Club has organized with these officers: President—A. R. Rhodes; First Vice President—E. W. Verity; Second Vice President—Theodore Corwin; Third Vice President—Wilbur F. Tredwell; Secretary—Charles F. Baldwin; Treasurer—Isaac Horsfall.

—The Huntington Social Club has elected these officers for the ensuing year: President—Joseph Irwin; Vice President—Dr. S. H. Rodman; Secretary—H. R. Fleet; Treasurer—Herman F. Rogers.

—Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of the Diocese of Long Island, arrived this week at Jamaica, in the West Indies, where he will remain with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Wesson, until Spring.

—The fire companies of Lynbrook, Jamaica, East Rockaway, and other Long Island villages will join in the parade of volunteer firemen in Brooklyn on Washington's Birthday.

—Henry Rush, a New-York jeweler, visited his country seat at Rockaway recently and found that paintings and bric-a-brac valued at several hundred dollars had been stolen.

—The Rev. C. P. Tinker of Floral Park, delivered an address last evening before the Jamaica Law and Order Society.

—The entertainment recently given by the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society of Hicksville is to be repeated.

—The Flushing Republican Club will hold its annual dinner at the Town Hall on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

—The students of St. Paul's School, at Garden City, will give their annual reception to-morrow evening.

—The Literary Society of Baldwin's will discuss Scott's "Kenilworth" at its meeting this evening.

—The reading room of the Rogers Memorial Library at Southampton has been opened to the public.

—The Bridgeport Presbyterian Church has contributed $60 toward the relief of the Armenians.

—Mrs. J. K. Duer will give a dance and supper at the Casino, Garden City, Saturday evening.

—One hundred dollars' worth of new books have been added to the Bay Shore school library.

—Feb. 21 and 22 have been fixed as the dates for the next farmers' institute at Jamaica.

—The North Side Teachers' Association will hold a meeting at Flushing Saturday.

—The clubhouse of the Long Island Country Club, at Eastport, is being enlarged.

—There were 159 births in Flushing during the past year.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Half the time, rooms are unpleasant because the colors are wrong.

If warm tones are used in a sunny room or cold tints in a dark room, that is discomfort enough anyway. If "no key of color" has been selected and everything else brought into harmony with it, the result is inartistic.

Our decorators are magicians in the use of color. Such delightful gradations of just the right tints do they use that even apartments painfully severe in shape are redeemed.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45 and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

Yonkers.

—The boys' branch of the Yonkers' Young Men's Christian Association has completed arrangements for the annual supper, which will be given in the boys' rooms next Friday evening. It will also give a musicale the following Tuesday evening.

—The Anti-Cigarette League was addressed Sunday afternoon by Dr. G. B. Balch, President of the Yonkers Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The meeting was held in the league's rooms, in Palisade Avenue. Many boys were present.

—There was an interesting meeting in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association Sunday afternoon. It was addressed by Dr. A. F. Currier of Mount Vernon, who spoke on the White Cross movement.

—The auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal Church is now lighted by electricity. The series of special gospel services begun by the pastor, the Rev. F. M. Davenport, is attracting large congregations.

—Building Inspector Kipp has condemned the partially collapsed building in Warburton Avenue which was occupied by H. B. Jones, a produce merchant, and its removal has been ordered.

—Many of the officers and members of the Fourth Separate Company, N. G. N. Y., of this city, last evening attended the reception of the Eleventh Separate Company of Mount Vernon.

—A meting of the South Yonkers Improvement Association was held last evening in the Lowerre Station of the New-York and Putnam Railroad. Matters of local improvement were discussed.

—The Republicans of the First District of the Fifth Ward held a meeting last evening at 202 Elm Street, and began the enrollment of voters preparatory to the Spring election.

—The Board of Governors of the Palisade Boat Club met last evening in the clubhouse at Glenwood.

Westchester County.

—The authorities have not succeeded in arresting the burglar who, early Saturday morning, entered the Misses Masters's school for girls in Dobbs Ferry and stole a gold watch and a purse with $5 in it, as reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Sunday. The property belonged to Miss Strong, a teacher, whom the fellow told to give up her valuables and lead him around the house, but who possessed enough courage to awaken Mrs. Berkenmeyer, whereupon the man fled from the premises. She gave the police a good description of him and they are looking for such a man as she described.

—The Sing Sing authorities have sent a remonstrance to Albany protesting against Senator Burns's bill to prohibit the building of railroads on the Albany Post Road, which runs through that and other villages. It was rumored that the bill was introduced principally to protect the post road where it runs through Tarrytown and Irvington.

New-Rochelle.

—Samuel Jones fell on the stage of the Casino and broke his right arm in two places Sunday. He was taking part in the rehearsal of "The Shamrock and the Rose," which is to be given Feb. 17 and 18 by the Dramatic Club of St. Gabriel's Lyceum.

—Preparations are being made by the Order of Hibernians for a big celebration March 17. It is expected that large delegations from at least a dozen cities and villages will take part in the parade. Patrick C. Reynolds will be Marshal of the day.

—The Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society of Trinity Church will hold its regular monthly meeting at the Parish House Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

—The Daily Bread Fund Society of Trinity Church is preparing to give a series of tableaux Wednesday evening, April 8, at the Parish House.

—The Trinity Church Club will give its first musicale at the Parish House Friday evening under the leadership of W. R. Chapman.

—Capt. George W. Lloyd is putting a centreboard in his catboat Dollar.

Staten Island.

—Michael Curley and George Girven of New-Brighton were returning from a funeral at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the wheels of their buggy caught in the car track near Livingston. One of the wheels was broken and the men were thrown out. They escaped with a few bruises, but the horses ran upon the Rapid Transit Railroad track at the Sailors' Snug Harbor private dock just as a westbound train came along. The horse was killed, and the wagon was completely wrecked. The horse had been hired from Brereton's livery stable.

—Highway Commissioner Lisk of Northfield has granted to the Staten Island Electric Company franchises on Richmond Avenue from Graniteville to Bull's Head, and along Richmond Turnpike, from the latter place to Linoleumville.

—The graduation exercises of the class of 1896 of the training school for nurses connected with the Smith Infirmary, will be held at the infirmary Thursday evening.

—Castleton Patrol Company of the North Shore Fire Department will hold a masquerade ball this evening at Roe's Hall, Taylor Street, West Brighton.

Jersey City.

—Albert Miller, sixteen years old, of 206 Congress Street, received money from his father on Saturday night to buy a suit of clothes. The lad disappeared. He was found on the Hudson Boulevard at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had invested his money in a revolver. He was fined $5 for carrying concealed weapons. He told Justice Douglass that since young Furth was sandbagged in front of Public School No. 8 all the boys on the heights have carried pistols to protect themselves.

—Capt. Mamie Bryant, in charge of the Salvation Barracks at Grove and Montgomery Streets, was yesterday fined $1 by Justice Potts for not having the sidewalks in front of the barracks cleared of ice and snow. Some thirty or forty prominent persons have been notified to appear to-day and answer a similar charge.

—When the suit of the Passaic and Newark Trolley Company to enforce its right to cross the Erie Railroad at Franklin, N. J., by an elevated track, came up before Chancellor McGill, counsel noted that the trolley company had removed the objectionable supports and paid its share of the cost. That ended the case.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1895.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$27,194,562.12
Real Estate, including the Equitable Building and purchases under foreclosure of mortgages	25,778,275.13
United States Stocks, State Stocks, and City Stocks and other investments, as per market quotations Dec. 31, 1895, (market value over cost, $3,093,307.63)	114,315,427.70
Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks (market value Dec. 31, 1895, $3,328,418)	2,615,500.00
Real Estate outside the State of New-York, including purchases under foreclosure and office buildings	15,105,783.67
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest and in course of transmission, since received and invested	11,580,666.42
Balances due from agents	467,711.42
Interest and Rents due and accrued.	511,071.38
Premiums due and unreported, less cost of collection	1,421,520.00
Deferred Premiums, less cost of collection	2,018,870.00
Assets Dec. 31, 1895	$201,009,387.84

We hereby certify that, after a personal examination of the securities and accounts described in the foregoing statement for the year 1895, we find the same to be true and correct as stated. The stocks and bonds in the above statements are valued at the market price December 31st, 1895. Every piece of Real Estate belonging to the Society was appraised during the past year by the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, and is stated at the reduced valuation as shown in the official report of the examination of the Society, dated July 9th, 1895.

THOMAS D. JORDAN, Comptroller.
FRANCIS W. JACKSON, Auditor.

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on all existing policies calculated on a 4 per cent. standard, and all other liabilities	$160,385,376.11
Undivided Surplus, on a 4 per cent. standard	$40,624,011.73

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. Dividends will be declared, as heretofore, on the basis of a 4 per cent. standard.

J. G. VAN CISE, Assistant Actuary.

INCOME.

Premium Receipts	$36,200,664.76
Cash received for Interest and from other sources	8,095,778.13
Income	$44,296,442.89

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$11,431,081.26
Matured and Discounted Endowments	790,903.21
Annuities	406,612.08
Surrender Values	3,297,495.01
Matured Tontine Values	1,639,253.90
Dividends paid to Policy-Holders	2,002,954.23
Paid Policy Holders	$19,568,299.69
Commission, advertising, postage and exchange	4,401,215.53
All other payments: taxes, salaries, medical examinations, general expenses, &c.	3,722,570.21
Disbursements	$27,692,085.43

ASSURANCE.

INSTALMENT POLICIES STATED AT THEIR COMMUTED VALUES.

Outstanding Assurance Dec. 31st, 1895	$912,509,553.00
New Assurance written in 1895	$132,078,530.00
Proposals for Assurance Examined and Declined	$22,648,495.00

We, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, in accordance with its by laws, to revise and verify all its affairs for the year 1895, hereby certify that we have, in person, carefully examined the accounts, and counted and examined in detail the Assets of the Society, and do hereby certify that the foregoing statement thereof is true and correct as stated.

E. BOUDINOT COLT,
T. S. YOUNG, W. B. KENDALL,
G. W. CARLETON, H. J. FAIRCHILD,
Special Committee of the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS.

H. B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, HENRY A. HURLBUT, HENRY G. MARQUAND, WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, MARCELLUS HARTLEY, H. M. ALEXANDER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, THOMAS D. JORDAN, CHARLES S. SMITH, JOHN SLOANE, HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, LEVI P. MORTON, GAGE E. TARBELL, MARVIN HUGHITT, FRANK THOMSON, GEORGE J. GOULD, SAMUEL M. INMAN, Sir W. C. VAN HORNE, CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, EDWARD W. LAMBERT, JOHN J. McCOOK, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, JAMES H. HYDE, HORACE PORTER, JOHN A. STEWART, JACOB H. SCHIFF, A. VAN SANTVOORD, MELVILLE E. INGALLS, THOMAS S. YOUNG, A. VAN BERGEN, JOHN E. SEARLES, DAVID H. MOFFAT, JAMES H. DUNHAM, T. DE WITT CUYLER, JOSE

Tuesday
February 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TO PRESERVE THE DEER

Madison Grant Defends the Measures Before the Legislature.

DISAGREES WITH C. H. BENNETT'S VIEWS

Bills to Prevent Houndings and Traps and Use of Artificial Lights—Controller Fitch Also Answers Mr. Bennett.

The article published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday under the caption "The Problem of the Deer," and which gave the views of Charles H. Bennett on the Adirondack Cervidae, excited comment from Madison Grant, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and C. G. Lafarge, Secretary of the Boone and Crockett Club, of which Gen. Bristow is President.

Both gentlemen are identified with the New-York Zoological Society, and two bills introduced in Albany to prohibit the "hounding" and "shining" of deer in this State will be supported by the Boone and Crockett Club, whose members had them drawn for presentation to the Legislature.

"The article," said Mr. Grant, "is misleading. The correspondent of THE TIMES is, of course, blameless, but his informants failed to present the case fairly or accurately. As to Mr. Bennett, he is simply a lobbyist for the hotel men who do not care whether there are any deer or not.

"As to the bills before the Legislature, those in the upper house were introduced by Senator Malby, and those in the lower house by Assemblyman Sanger. Each set is identical with the other. They read:

Houndings.—Deer shall not be hunted, pursued, or killed with any dog or bitch in this State at any time.

If any dog or bitch of the breed used for hunting deer shall be found hunting, pursuing, or killing any deer, or running at large in the forests of this State where deer inhabit, it shall be deemed prima facie evidence of the violation of the foregoing provisions of this section by the person or persons owning, using, having, or harboring such dog or bitch.

Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each violation thereof.

Traps and Artificial Lights.—Traps or any device whatsoever to catch or entice deer, including salt licks, shall not be made, set, or used, and deer shall not be caught, hunted, or killed by aid or use thereof. No jack light or any other artificial light shall be used in hunting or killing or attempting to kill any deer.

Whoever shall violate or attempt to violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $100 for each violation thereof.

"There are two other bills in regard to deer, and the hearing on them before a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly will be on Wednesday, Feb. 19.

"The present law allows 'hounding' between Sept. 10 and Oct. 10, except in several counties, of which St. Lawrence is the most important. In this county 'hounding' has always been illegal. Its inhabitants are bitterly opposed to such 'sport,' and would kill any trailing dog found abroad, whether on a track or not. The majority of the deer killed in the Adirondacks were routed out and chased to the hunter by dogs.

"'Jacking' or 'shining'—killing deer at night through the aid of a torch or lantern, which betrays the animal's eyes—has not hitherto been prohibited. The law has, of course, had nothing to say about still hunting. In the true, legitimate sportsman's way of getting his trophy. Here the hunter pits the keenest human intelligence against the wild creature's marvelous instinct and keen sense of sight and smell.

"But in the article is a misapprehension in regard to still hunting, as it says it is from Oct. 11 to Nov. 1, while it is open from the end to the beginning of the close season, from Aug. 16 to Oct. 31.

"It is absurd to say that not one city man in a thousand could stand the hardships of a single day's journey through the unbroken wilderness in speaking of still hunting. Why, the essence of some of the still hunting is in the easy, peaceful way in which it is accomplished successfully.

"How about the keying up the nerves get in watching a path to a lake or stream at dawn or sundown for a deer going to drink, the quiet stalk that makes every clump of underbrush a windfall, or a tree-top or storm-razed giant of the forest an object of feverish interest, because therein may lurk the quarry, the reconnoitring of surrounding country from a knoll, the creeping on discovered game with strict regard to the direction of the wind and the character of the ground underfoot, the delightful skirting of the shores of a lake at dusk? All this is still hunting.

"So is, for the more hardy, when snow covers the ground, the picking up of a fresh track and the following of it to the point where powder is burned; and for those learned in woodcraft and venery, the interpretation of a turned leaf or forked impression in mud or earth and the discovery of signs that appear blurs or inconsequent to the uninitiated, but which to the expert lead to the deer as infallibly as if it had cut a swath through forest, marsh, and scrub.

"With 'hounding' stopped, still hunting would be very much better than it is. Dogs disturb deer that they are not following by scent. This condition prevails in St. Lawrence County and in Maine, where deer are plentiful—in fact, in all New-England and in Pennsylvania, with possibly the exception of Pike County.

"'Hounding' is, besides, prohibited, and to good results, in Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Wyoming.

"'Shining' or 'jacking' is illegal in Maine, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Oregon.

"In Canada no 'hounding' is permitted in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Newfoundland, and British Columbia.

"St. Lawrence County should, because of the attitude of its inhabitants and the abundance of deer in it, furnish an object lesson in favor of prohibiting 'hounding' and 'jacking.' No compromise bill has been introduced at Albany. All that has been done is an endeavor to limit sportsmen to still hunting.

"No bill has been introduced in the interests of clubs or of 'monopolists,' who do not want the 'poor man' to have a chance to get a deer. On the contrary, the advocates of this legislation, framed by the Boone and Crockett Club, are doing just what should result in putting deer before any man who can take a tramp which should comprehend exercise and the delight of being in lovely country. If such a sportsman cannot catch the sights of a rifle or a gun that's his misfortune.

"Mr. Bennett says much that merits challenge. Deer are not so plentiful that to escape starvation they have to climb trees to eat the tops. His story about the exaggerated reports of deer killing to the Forest Commission unwarrantably assails the very perfect system adopted to get returns. The Adirondacks are divided into 161 districts, and there were 249 reports, which showed 4,900 deer killed last year, including 2,693 does. The returns were under the mark, and were not exaggerated to boom the hunting advantages of certain districts.

"Yes, there were many dead deer found. They did not die through starvation. The report was not padded. The trouble has been with the 'hounding.' To 'hound,' dogs are necessary. Were they kept secure except when taken out to drive, many deer that are found 'starved' would survive. The mischief is that they roam of their own sweet will, and when snow comes, and the deer are in a strait or yard, the dogs find them helpless, and indulge in chasing them or their wolfish propensity to kill and suck blood. The talk of 'more deer' is simply rubbish.

"As to the impossibility of a city sportsman getting a deer by still hunting, look at the records of Maine, and especially Aroostook County, last year. It will be found that the tyro had better luck than the expert backwoodsman, and that on such noble game as moose and caribou.

"'Hounding' can be stopped. The bill passed, we can get at the dogs and make short work of them. And if both bills pass, I guarantee that the enactments will be enforced. And the guides, or those worthy of the name and the reputation that has always attached to the North Woods pioneers worth employing, will obey the new laws as well as they have obeyed the old ones. The hotel keepers will have to fall into line."

Controller Fitch said yesterday: "I have read the statement of Charles H. Bennett, who keeps a hotel in the Adirondacks, in which he says that there are more deer in the Adirondacks now than at any time in the last ten years, and that there are really more deer there than can be supported by the forests. I notice, however, that Mr. Bennett, in order to meet the official reports that 5,000 deer were killed last year in the woods, says as follows: 'The report is padded, and I will tell you how. Most of the hotel keepers exaggerated the number of deer killed in their respective localities in order to advertise their sections as places fairly crowded with deer.'

"I am afraid by this statement Mr. Bennett has answered his own allegations. If most of the hotel keepers exaggerate the number of deer killed in their respective localities, I fancy that it is likely that Mr. Bennett, who is a hotel keeper, has exaggerated the number of deer alive in the woods. His statements that there are more deer than the forests can support, and that there are more than there were ten years ago, are absurd, and would be admitted to be so by every man in the woods who does not keep a hotel for deer hunters.

"Mr. Bennett is kind enough to say that the deer are very scarce up around Ragged Lake, 'because a large portion of that country has been cut and burned over,' and that my object in desiring to protect the deer in all the woods is in order to make them more plentiful around Ragged Lake. The fact is that neither the fire nor the lumbermen have been anywhere near my little place, and, as for the deer, there were more deer shot at Ragged Lake last year than have been seen within twenty-five miles of Bennett's hotel in the last five years. Mr. Bennett claims to speak for the guides in the wilderness. The fact is that all the guides in our part of the woods are enthusiastically in favor of the Malby bills. They are intelligent men, and know that the present status will end in the destruction of their business within a very short time. In fact, I have been unable to find anybody who is opposed to the Malby bills, except hotel keepers, who care more for their personal profits than they do for the interests of the State. This does not apply to all hotel keepers, by any means."

UPHOLD THE OLD PARK BOARD'S ACTION

Commissioners' Attitude on Cross-Town Railroads Near the Park.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners yesterday afternoon Attorney C. N. Bovee, Jr., urged the passage of a resolution to protect the cross streets touching on the parks from the invasion of street railways.

He aimed at the Metropolitan Traction Company, which proposes to place tracks and switches in West Ninety-sixth Street within a short distance of the Park. The company, it seems, obtained permission from the Board of Aldermen, although citizens living in the vicinity protested and a bill to prevent the construction of the road in the thoroughfare near the Park is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Cities in Albany.

The old Park Board last year enjoined the work under the general law, which keeps street railways, except those running in the transverse streets, a block away from the Park in the cross thoroughfares. Attorney Bovee represents the protesting citizens, and will be in Albany to-day to talk in favor of the bill.

On motion of Mr. McMillan, a resolution upholding the action of the board last year was passed.

It was determined to formally request the speedway contractors to send in writing a statement giving reasons other than these set forth in the report of a few days ago, why their work should not be completed as quickly as possible. It is the intention of the board to push the work on the speedway.

An application by Alderman Ware for appropriations for music in Bryant Park was referred.

MISSISSIPPI'S TUMBLING CAPITOL

A State Building Which Is a Menace to the Legislators' Lives.

If the Mississippi legislators value their lives they would do well to adjourn and go home after providing for the building of a new Capitol. An expert has been examining the present State building, at Jackson, and his report, published by The New-Orleans Picayune, gives a startling picture of walls cracked and out of plumb, badly made foundations, rotten beams, and poor mortar. One wonders that he dared to stay in the structure long enough to make a decent examination.

The report shows that nearly the whole building seems to have taken a shift toward the south, for the south wall leans six and a half inches in that direction. The walls at that end have also settled, in one place nearly a foot. The rubble foundation is badly made; little mortar, and that so soft that it can be scraped out as easily as wet clay. The soft brick in the interior of the walls has been crushed, through bad laying, causing cracks. The walls at each end of the Senate and House of Representatives are split in the middle almost their whole length. The rotten cornices in some cases are held in place only by the iron rods. The trusses which support the roof have rotted at the ends; in some cases they have been spliced, or reinforced, by timbers bolted to their sides. The whole make-up of the roof has been warped and twisted by the unequal settling of the building and the rotting of materials, and W. S. Hull, the architect, thinks the point of safety has been passed. He says it would not even be safe to take the sheeting off until extra supports were put in.

SONS OF DELAWARE TO DINE

Distinguished Guests to Respond to the Toasts.

The sixth annual banquet of the Delaware Society of the City of New-York will be given at the Arena, in Thirty-first Street, near Broadway, on the evening of Feb. 20, at 7:30 o'clock.

The following persons have been invited to be present as the guests of the society: Gov. Watson of Delaware, Congressman Jonathan S. Willis of Delaware, John R. Nicholson, Chancellor of Delaware; Robert C. White, Attorney General of Delaware; Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, Luther Martin, Jr., President of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia; Medford H. Cahoon of Wilmington, Del.; Robert W. Todd, W. W. Smithers of Philadelphia; F. P. Olcott, President of the Albany Society; Gen. Henry L. Burnett, President of the Ohio Society; John B. Moore of Columbia College, W. H. Stayton, Fletcher E. Cooper, and E. N. Vallandingham.

The following toasts will be given and responded to: "The Bench of Delaware," Chancellor John R. Nicholson; "The Bar of Delaware," Attorney General Robert C. White of Delaware; "The Folk-lore of Delaware," W. W. Smithers, Historian of the Sons of Delaware, of Philadelphia; "Delaware in the Navy," W. H. Stayton, and "The Women of Delaware," M. H. Cahoon of Wilmington.

Before the banquet, promptly at 7 P. M., a business meeting of the society will be held, and officers for the ensuing year elected.

NOT IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Mr. Van Cott's Brother Retired Years Ago to Take Up Other Business.

Some political enemy of ex-Postmaster Van Cott has evidently determined to attack him through his brother. Anonymous letters have been addressed to the local newspapers, in which it is charged that Gabriel Van Cott is holding a sinecure in the Custom House, while he is devoting his attention to the livery business.

There is a Gabriel Van Cott on the rolls of the Custom House as an Inspector, drawing $4 a day. He is, however, a son of the livery keeper, and a nephew of ex-Postmaster Van Cott. The father was in the Custom House several years ago. On his retirement he entered the livery business.

The son is attached to the Inspection Bureau, and has been stationed for some time with the New-York Central Railroad. When inquiry was made about him at the Surveyor's office yesterday, the reply was:

"We know nothing about what our men may do evenings. We only know that this Inspector works from sunrise to sunset every day, for which he is paid."

"I went out of the Custom House several years ago," said Gabriel Van Cott, Sr., yesterday. "My son is on special duty with the New-York Central."

CIVIL SERVICE A GAINER

The Reform Law Has Worked Great Improvements.

SOME CHANGES ARE NECESSARY.

The State Commission Urges that All Salaries Be Classified—New System Meets with General Commendation.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The annual report of the New-York State Civil Service Commission for the year 1895 was filed with Gov. Morton to-day.

The commission states that it is with satisfaction that it is able to report that a very large advance has been made toward the entire fulfillment of the law; that it has been enforced in all departments of the State service and a large number of positions have been added to the competitive schedule. It further reports that the enforcement of the law has won for it respect and friends, thus making the task of enforcement constantly more easy of accomplishment. For many years after the original passage of the act, in fact, until its amendment in 1894, the impossibility of rigid enforcement through the lack of a penalty gave a widespread idea that it had become little more than a farce and a respectable cloak for the same operations practiced under the system which it was designed to correct. This sentiment has now entirely changed. It has become widely known that the law is accomplishing what its framers designed, and the result is a larger public respect, more ready compliance on the part of the appointing powers, and a larger number and higher grade of applicants at the examination.

The enforcement of the law has developed several interesting facts, one of which is that the requirement of an examination in itself works for the improvement of the State service, even though no other requirement were made, for only those who at least think themselves competent to fill the places for which they apply are willing to submit to the examination test. Under the old system, they only asked of themselves as to their ability to draw a salary; under this system they must be confident of their ability to do the work. In its report the commission says:

We point with pride to the fact that at the recent annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League, held at Washington, the State of New-York was given the advance position among all the States for progress ahead made in the reform of its civil service.

When it is remembered that until within a few years it held the least advanced position, it will be seen that progress under the amended law and the Constitutional provision has been most rapid. The progress of the past year is best shown by a comparison with the corresponding statistics of 1894. By the report of 1894 the number of places in the civil service of the State was 5,370, divided as follows: Exempt by law, 114; Schedule A, 443; Schedule B, 815; Schedule C, 508; Schedule D, 2,060. The commission of 1894 had doubled the number of places in the competitive schedule over that of 1893, thus commencing the work which the present commission has carried on. The present commission is able to make the following statements: Exempt by law, 115; Schedule A, 227; Schedule B, 1,702; Schedule C, 462; Schedule D, 2,907.

It will be seen by this statement that while Schedule A, the exempt class, has been creased by 216 places, Schedule B, the competitive class, has been more than doubled within the present year, and increased by 887 places over 1894; that Schedule C, requiring no competitive examinations, has been decreased by 46 places, while there has been an increase in Schedule D, owing largely to the taking in under the provisions of the Constitution of the Department of Prisons, before exempt, and the Long Island State Hospital.

The number of competitive examinations held during 1894 was 39, and during the past year 58. The total number of applicants competitively examined in 1894 was 524, and during the past year 1,460. The total number of applicants for examinations of all kinds has been 2,948. The total number of appointments made from the eligible lists in 1894 was 183. During the past year the number has increased to 200.

A large number of new places were but recently brought under the rule, for which examinations have not yet been provided, but must be very speedily, and the commission has already exhausted its appropriation for such purposes, which was provided to meet expenses until the 1st of October, next. The commission would, therefore, respectfully submit that the Legislature should provide for deficiencies in this department, and also for an increase in its annual appropriation, and a statement of the requirements will be presented for action in the appropriation and supply bills for this purpose.

The commission has, during the past year, held meetings to examine into the manner in which the law is enforced. The first inspection was made in New-York, where it found the system in good working order, and the departments under its rules. In Brooklyn it is carried out, and the commission is satisfied with the work of the local boards of these two largest municipalities in the State. At Syracuse a defective system was found, but a disposition was evinced to correct it, and bring it into full accord with the law. Such defects were pointed out, and remedies suggested. At Buffalo, under the stimulus of a most excellent and efficient civil service reform association, the civil service has come to a point of high excellence, and the full requirements of the law are rigidly enforced. The Chief Examiner was instructed to visit Rochester, and report upon the city. In that city little regard, it would appear, has been paid to the civil service law.

Reports from smaller cities nearly all indicate a steady growth in the observance of the law, and in some of them a reasonably full compliance. In these smaller cities the task is a more difficult one, owing to the fact that salaries paid are trivial and there is little incentive for competition in securing the smaller appointments.

The most important feature of the civil service law remains yet to be accomplished, and it can only be done by act of the Legislature. When the commission was first organized, in 1883, it provided for the grading of clerks and like employes in the State service. This grading was made for the purpose of promotion, and Schedule E was established as forming an eligible list from those examined in one grade for promotion to the higher. But the proper steps to justly make such grades could not be taken, and, therefore, this classification has in this respect been inoperative. The competitive system now having been largely extended, it is time that this delayed work should be resumed in order that the full intent of the law for promotion in the public service should be carried out.

The State Commission in Lunacy, under a law of 1895, recently established uniform grades of salaries throughout all its departments. It has not only resulted in a great saving to the State, but also in greater justice. A similar law, arbitrarily fixing salaries, should be passed, applying to all departments of the State Government, and it would not only make a large saving of expense, but correct unjust inequalities of pay, and furnish a basis of promotion by which one of the most important demands of the civil service law can be fulfilled. Under the old system, where appointments were made in favor, it was, of course, a temptation to the appointing officer to give his favorite as large a salary as his appropriation would allow. Further than that, there has been a tendency to increase salaries in all departments.

By reason of this there is a wide discrepancy between the salaries of employes doing exactly the same kind of work, and, in a large number of cases, as even a brief examination of the roster will show, many employes doing a class of work requiring a greater fitness, longer preparation, and higher qualifications, are receiving less compensation than others whose work is merely routine and requires only limited qualifications. This is not consistent with the idea of the civil service law, whereby examinations are made the more severe in accordance with the qualifications required for the post applied for. The less severe examination often puts the applicant in the best position of pay, and the rigid examination, calling for the best talent, may secure the applicant a place with the least pay. We would recommend that a law be enacted requiring the Civil Service Commission to revise the salary list of all appointed State officers whose salary has not already been fixed by law, with a view of establishing a uniform rate for uniform service. When that labor has been performed, it will, with what has already been done, complete what may be known as the formative period of the civil service law.

The commission reviews the work of selecting a chief examiner of the commission, by competitive examination, vice Thomas Carmody of Penn Yan, who has resigned, and says:

The only drawback to the satisfaction of the commission in this result is that it has been deprived of the continued services of Mr. Carmody, who has highly commended himself by the able and faithful discharge of his official duties during the year, and who, in his return to private life, carries with him the esteem of all the members of the commission.

While there is yet, on the part of many, ignorance of the purpose of the civil service law and the methods by which its objects are attained, such ignorance of it and prejudice against the system have been largely overcome. The practicability of the examinations has been questioned, and it has also been said that the system favored those who had been so fortunate as to have a high school or college education. In answer to this objection are printed lists of questions which have been used in various examinations the past year, and a glance at the eligible lists and of the educational opportunities of those who have won appointments is a sufficient disclaimer. The fact, as shown, is that it is a thoroughly American system, under which every citizen has an equal chance.

In conclusion, the commission of 1895 desires to express its thanks to you for the cordial co-operation given to its efforts to advance and enforce the civil service law. The law creating the commission places the full power in the hands of the executive, making the commission a merely advisory board. Except, therefore, that the Chief Executive is in harmony with the spirit of the law, no advancement is possible, and if he is not in such harmony the law may be practically nullified. It is, therefore, as an advisory board that we ask to express our gratification that our suggestions have uniformly been accepted and our recommendations, without exception, given force by executive approval. Feeling that a great advance has been made and that creditable work has been done during the past year, which we believe will be found a most important one in the history of the civil service law, we beg to thank you for the strong support you have given to all our efforts.

The report is signed by Commissioners Willard A. Cobb, Silas W. Burt, and Willard D. McKinstry.

FOR POLICE INSPECTORSHIPS

Both Captains Grant and Allaire Deny that They Have Threatened Proceedings—Rumors About Promotions.

There was a good deal of talk concerning pending police promotions at Headquarters yesterday. The report that Capt. Donald Grant of the Madison Street Station and Capt. Allaire of the Steamboat Squad had declared their intention of beginning proceedings against the Commissioners if they are not promoted to Inspectorships caused much gossip. Both Grant and Allaire are veterans, but neither was cited by the board for examination. They went into the examination after Chief Conlin had sent out an order that any Captain who wished could compete. Only Capts. Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, who have been Acting Inspectors for eight months, were cited by the board. Cortright is the only veteran of the three.

The Acting Inspectors and Capts. Grant and Allaire were the only ones in the examination. Capt. Allaire called on President Roosevelt yesterday morning, and assured him that he had no idea of questioning the right of the Commissioners to promote whom they saw fit. He said he had not declared his intention of going to the courts if he were not promoted, and had no idea of doing so. Capt. Grant also repudiated the report.

"I have not said a word concerning this matter to any one," said Capt. Grant. "I went into the examination on my merits, and took my chances of being promoted with the rest. I am a veteran, and I place the utmost confidence in the Commissioners. They will, no doubt, promote the men they consider the best fitted for the places."

President Roosevelt said: "The story is one of the usual fakes. There is in New-York an institution called the Local Civil Service Reform Association, and it would give me great pleasure if that body would investigate every appointment, dismissal, promotion, and reduction made by this board and the reasons for making them, and the reasons for not making others. It must be remembered that only one-third of a man's percentage is given in the competitive examination. The other two-thirds are for efficiency, record, and character of the men, as judged by the Commissioners.

"The Commissioners in every case, all of them, go with patient labor over the record of every man who can by the greatest stretch of imagination be considered a candidate for promotion, and then mark that man in relation to other candidates, according to their best judgment, for past record, and fitness for a higher position."

Capt. Smith of the East Twenty-second Street Station was at Headquarters yesterday. He was a candidate for Inspector, but withdrew the day before the examination. He declined to say anything about it. It is expected that the Commissioners will appoint some Inspectors and Captains at to-day's meeting.

There was a rumor in police circles that the Commissioners were not a unit on the question of appointing Inspectors. It has been generally understood that the three Acting Inspectors, Cortright, Brooks, and McCullagh, would be appointed, but the rumor has it that the Commissioners cannot agree on the appointments. It is said that there is some opposition to appointing all three of the Acting Inspectors, and it is expected that one Commissioner, at least, will vote in the negative when the question of making the promotions comes up.

As the law requires a concurring vote of the full board in making promotions, there is likely to be a hitch unless Chief Conlin recommends the promotions. In that case three members of the board can promote. The understanding at Headquarters is that there is some opposition to the promotion of at least one of the Acting Inspectors. Acting Inspector Cortright is sure of being promoted. The following Acting Captains are also certain of being promoted, it is said: Thompson of Oak Street, O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Kirchner of Eldridge Street, Harley of Fifth Street, Chapman of Mercer Street, Thomas of West Twentieth Street, Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Sheehan of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Byrnes of Westchester, and O'Brien of the Detective Bureau.

Chief Conlin yesterday transferred Sergt. John Gallagher from East One Hundred and Fourth Street to West Sixty-eighth Street, Sergt. Charles J. Ryan from West Sixty-eighth Street to High Bridge, and Sergt. William Petty of the Central Office, who has had charge of the school of instruction for pistol practice, to East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Acting Roundsman William Jones of Delancey Street was transferred to the Central Office, and placed in charge of the school for pistol practice.

Patrolman Crowley of High Bridge was detailed for duty at the University College grounds. Patrolmen Boylen of West Thirty-seventh Street and Bohen of West Forty-seventh Street were detailed for duty at St. Luke's Hospital.

TERRORIZED BY HIGHWAYMEN

Men Beaten and Robbed on Roads Leading to Belleville, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Belleville is just now in a terror-stricken state. Women stay at home after dark. Night after night men and women have been stopped on the roads, beaten, and robbed. There is little police protection in the township.

Every night last week a robbery was reported, and Stephen Moore, who was beaten Tuesday night, is now in the hospital. Friday night Superintendent Klein and Agent Donaldson of the Metropolitan Insurance Company were stopped near the Avondale line by three men, and many women were chased to their doorsteps.

Last night William McKeon of 12 Bridge Street, Belleville, was stopped by two men, who knocked him down and beat him as he lay on the ground. The men then placed a revolver to his head, and told him to go home and keep his mouth shut. He was not robbed because he had no money in his pockets. When McKeon reached home his lips were swollen, his nose was gashed, and his right cheek was puffed out to three times its natural size.

Moravian Seminary Alumnae.

Dr. J. Max Hark, Principal of the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies, at Bethlehem, Penn., visited this city on Jan. 30 to assist in the organization of a branch Alumnae Association in this neighborhood. The meeting for this purpose was held at the residence of Miss Marie L. Guth, in East Ninety-second Street. Fifty-two alumnae were present from New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Orange, Morristown, Newark, and Staten Island.

Dr. Hark explained the object of the meeting, and an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President—Mrs. Belloni, New-York; Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. McLaughlin and Mrs. Lovell Purdy, Jersey City; Mrs. Abram Myer of Newark, Mrs. J. A. Mollenhauer of Brooklyn, Mrs. John King Hall of Staten Island, and Mrs. Jewell and Mrs. Bernheimer of New-York; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. C. I. Ford of New-York; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Edlow Harrison of Jersey City; Treasurer—Miss M. L. Guth of New-York. These officers constitute an Executive Committee, to arrange for the first annual meeting, which will be held this month.

A Suicide at Ninety.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 10.—Conrad Truss, ninety years old, committed suicide by hanging yesterday at his home in Waltz Township. Truss climbed the ladder into a hay loft, tied a strap around his neck, fastened it around a rafter, and then, sinking on his knees in the straw, slowly strangled to death. Though in good circumstances, he had a dread of financial trouble.

THE SIDE DOOR MUST GO

All Brooklyn Aroused over Mayor Wurster's Non-Action.

EXCISE LAW MUST BE OBSERVED

Mass Meeting Called to Get Relief from the Hordes of Roughs That Cross the River Sundays.

The policy of the Brooklyn authorities in regard to the side-door question is kindling an agitation in Brooklyn's Eastern District such as the oldest inhabitant has not been able to recall. The issue is clearly drawn. The authorities favor the saloons and allow them to keep their side doors open Sundays; the people favor the excise law, want it enforced and the side doors closed.

The violators of the law and those who wish the law enforced are becoming unusually active. Members of the churches, who wish to enjoy Sunday free from the sale of rum and the sight of drunkenness, have called a mass meeting to be held in the Tabernacle Church on Manhattan Avenue next Monday night.

The agitation is quickening rapidly into the character of a crusade, and either the ministers or the saloon keepers must give way.

The church party leaders met in conference a few nights ago in the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, and decided to issue a call for next Monday's meeting. One of the leaders in the crusade is the Rev. Harvey E. Burnes, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, a clergyman of pronounced Republican views, who is loyally sustained by his brother pastors of all the other churches. The meeting was of a lively character. The ministers assembled in private, deeming it unwise to let the saloon keepers and their watchers become acquainted with all their plans.

The clergymen who are interested in the call, as far as can be ascertained, are the Rev. Dr. R. D. Sproull, pastor of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church; the Rev. W. A. Layton, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church; the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church; the Rev. John Haeger, pastor of the Independent Congregational Church; the Rev. Lewis Francis, pastor of the Kent Street Reformed Church; the Rev. F. W. Oswald, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church; the Rev. John Finch, pastor of the Noble Street Baptist Church; the Rev. J. E. Everingham, pastor of the Christian Church of the Evangel; the Rev. A. D. MacLaurin, pastor of the Union Avenue Baptist Church; the Rev. W. Miller McGrath, pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer; the Rev. John J. Arnaud, pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church of Orchard Street; the Rev. A. E. Wright, pastor of the Third Universalist Church; the Rev. Benedict Barth, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Rev. R. W. Cochrane of the Church of the Ascension.

When asked what the character of the meeting was, the Rev. Dr. Sproull said:

"It was generally of a harmonious nature. There was no difference of opinion among us as to the necessity for the call or the object of it, but there was some difference as how best to attain the objects in view.

"Some of the pastors present were of the opinion that the best way to attain the object in view was to have a series of educational meetings, while others thought that a number of simultaneous meetings in the different churches would have the best result. Finally, however, the resolution in favor of a mass meeting was adopted without a single dissenting voice."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked with the Rev. Harvey E. Burnes at his parsonage yesterday.

"If Mayor Wurster does not close the side doors," he said, "and that pretty quick, too, there will be such a crusade here as Brooklyn has never seen. Nothing that I know of has so united all good people, Protestants and Catholics alike, as the side-door subject. Brooklyn is a city of homes. The Republican Party in Brooklyn consists chiefly of moral Protestants, who are disgusted at the class of people saloons are bringing to our city on Sunday.

"Since Mr. Roosevelt closed the saloons in New-York that city has dumped its bums upon Brooklyn. They are making our district a stamping ground for their libations. They are an eyesore and a menace to decent people, who are being driven out of the building trade. Their coming depreciates the value of our property and destroys the welfare of the community.

"I cannot recall anything that has been more effective in changing the character of our population than the alarming increase of the side doors. Brooklyn used to be called the City of Churches; it is fast becoming the Coney Island for New-York loafers and for thirsty rascals from every conceivable corner of Manhattan Island. We will never stand this invasion of hordes which are more devastating in a moral sense than those that swooped down from Northern Europe upon the Roman Empire. They are inimical to our best interests and are driving out good citizens.

"I'll make myself felt in this matter, and sooner than sanction the side door, I'll resign from the Methodist Episcopal ministry. I am a Republican, but had I known that Mayor Wurster would not abolish the side door I would never have voted for him, and I am sorry that he has given so much grounds for righteous suspicion in the matter of the saloons.

"Yet, so far as I know, the ministers who are in this crusade, while determined to uphold the law, will treat Mayor Wurster with true Christian charity. The men who have taken up this matter are men of moral backbone, as Mayor Wurster will probably soon learn, and I think that if he means to straddle the fence on this side-door question, he will either go clean over, or the fence itself will be swept away.

"When the tide of public indignation arises, the moral sense of the people carries everything before it, and a fractious Mayor is only a cork upon the surface. The Protestant ministers of this city are determined to leave no stone unturned to maintain the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, even if it is necessary to sweep the side door out of existence. We are resolved that Brooklyn shall not be Tammanyized by the slow and insidious agency of the side door and the saloon."

The Rev. John Finch, pastor of the Noble Street Baptist Church generally concurred in the language of the Rev. Mr. Burnes. In some respects Mr. Finch went further, and he said that a man who is elected to office and who does not perform his duty ought to be promptly impeached.

"Mayor Wurster, prior to election, promised to close the saloons," said Mr. Finch, "but he has not done so, and I very much doubt if he will."

COMMISSIONER WELLES MUST ACT.

Mayor Wurster Directs Him to Close Unlicensed Saloons.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was yesterday again waited upon by a delegation of citizens in reference to the non-enforcement of the excise laws on Sunday.

The delegation represented the Law Enforcement Society, and included the Rev. A. A. Cameron, the Rev. A. C. Dixon, James Norton, A. L. Martin, and T. De Quincy Tully.

Commissioner Welles was present at the time the delegation called, and received a few sharp words from the Mayor.

The Rev. Dr. Cameron said it was the desire of the league to aid the Mayor in enforcing the laws, and it believed that it could aid him better than his own executive. There were, he said, 339 saloons illegally open in the city, but the league complained of only the following cases: John Kenny, saloon, 316 South Second Street, within 60 feet of the Grace English Lutheran Church, license expired Feb. 7; Charles F. Meyers, 222 Stuyvesant Avenue, saloon, within 150 feet of the Primitive Methodist Church; Ulmer Brewing Company, saloon, 773 Driggs Avenue, within 125 feet of the truant public school.

"The list will be referred to the Excise Commissioners," said the Mayor, "and they will, whenever the law permits, refuse to renew licenses."

The Rev. A. C. Dixon asked whether any saloon could do business within the 200-foot limit, and the Mayor said that as he understood the law a saloon could be within fifty feet of a church or school, and could not be removed if it had been licensed before 1892 and had not since changed hands. If the three places mentioned by Dr. Cameron had been licensed since 1892, why, they would have to be closed.

Commissioner Welles said that no new licenses had been granted within the 200-foot limit since the law was passed in 1892.

He said there were between twenty and thirty renewal applications before the board at present.

It was then that the Mayor spoke harshly to Commissioner Welles. He told him that the board must hurry up with the cases, and that any place transacting business without a license should be closed.

BIDS FOR COMPLETING THE CAPITOL

It Will Cost the State About a Million and a Half Dollars for the Work.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Capitol Commission this afternoon opened bids for completing the State Capitol building by contract. The figures contained in the bids verify the estimates made by Commissioner Isaac G. Perry one year ago, when he gave the Legislature an estimate of what it would cost to complete the building. Bids were received for the entire work, and for the work divided into seven divisions, bids being accepted for each division.

The bids were as follows:

For the entire work—John Pierce, New-York, $1,500,000; Joseph F. Bodwell, Hallowell, Me., $1,566,900.

Completing north and south porticos and western approach, western portico, &c.—P. J. Carlin & Co., Brooklyn, $426,260; carving western staircase additional, $61,355; total, $487,815.

Prescott, Buckley & Callanan, Keeseville, $365,000; carving, $55,000; total, $420,000.

John Moore, Syracuse, $430,000; carving, $75,000; total, $505,000.

Rogers Construction Company, Tonawanda, $397,000; carving, &c., $47,000; total, $444,000.

East central section of eastern facade and portico—P. J. Carlin & Co., $498,024.

Completing interior and exterior of tower—Thomas Marriam and Fred S. Strenger, Syracuse, $116,298; with red slate floors, $119,297.

P. J. Carlin & Co., $267,041; with red slate floors, $264,041.

Completing east and west lobbies—P. J. Carlin & Co., $139,100.

Corridors adjoining western staircase—P. J. Carlin & Co., $22,414.

Completing skylights and finishing centre section, fifth story—P. J. Carlin & Co., skylights, $23,781; other work, $68,372.60; total, $92,153.60.

Finishing apartments of Controller and State Treasurer, State Library—Joseph J. Churchyard, Buffalo, $47,799; completing State Library, $17,662; total, $65,461.

Prescott, Buckley & Callanan, $57,382; State Library, $20,562; total, $77,944.

Hess & Co., New-York, $48,800; State Library, $15,600; total, $64,400.

James M. Feeran, West Troy, $69,400; State Library, $37,600; total, $107,000.

Thomas Merriam, $71,000; State Library, $22,000; total, $93,000.

P. J. Carlin & Co., $57,168; State Library, $31,281; total, $88,449.

After considering the bids for a time the commission took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, when it will be announced whose bids are the lowest. Contracts may not be awarded until money shall have been appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD K. RYAN

No Evidence to Show That It Did Not Result from Accident.

The Coroner's Office was notified yesterday afternoon of the death of Richard K. Ryan at his home, 402 East Twenty-fourth Street. Dr. W. McCracken of 305 East Eighteenth Street specified in a death certificate that death was due to injuries to the spine, which Ryan had received by either having fallen or having been pushed into the areaway in front of his house. There is no evidence, however, to sustain the latter theory.

Janitor Simon of 404 East Twenty-fourth Street found Ryan in the areaway at 1:30 o'clock last Friday morning. He and others assisted Ryan into his apartments, where he died yesterday. When asked how he came in the areaway, Ryan said he did not know.

There is a low railing around the areaway, and he is believed to have fallen in accidentally. There was no evidence that he had been assaulted or robbed.

Ryan was a bill poster at the Standard Theatre, and his business sometimes kept him away from home until late at night.

SHE MAY HAVE KILLED HER HUSBAND

Annie Rink Still in Jail Waiting the Result of His Injuries.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 10.—

ON FINAL DISPOSITION

Col. Waring Makes an Exhaustive Report to Mayor Strong.

INVESTIGATION COVERS TEN MONTHS

Garbage Must Be Kept Separate from Rubbish and Ashes---Much of the Waste More than Pays for Collecting.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has presented to the Mayor a report on the subject of the final disposition of the wastes of New-York. For ten months, says Col. Waring, an active investigation and consideration of the serious questions connected with final disposition of the various products of the Department of Street Cleaning has been going on. The practice of depositing these matters in the sea was both wasteful and pernicious, but thus far no better means has been found for getting rid of them. The report says:

It is known that garbage cannot be economically utilized if it is mixed with any considerable quantity of rubbish or of ashes. It is known that it cannot be economically incinerated unless it is separated at least from the bulk of the ashes with which, under the prevailing New-York practice, it is mixed. It is known that ashes cannot be safely used as a filling material so long as they contain such waste organic matters as constitute the garbage and some of the rubbish of city collections. It is also known that a very considerable part of garbage and of rubbish as collected throughout the city is of sufficient value to pay more than its cost of collection.

Aided by a number of active and intelligent experts, I have during the past ten months given unremitting attention to this complicated problem. While nothing like a definite conclusion has been reached, and while it is, in my judgment, by no means certain that a general contract for final disposition can wisely be entered into in the present state of our knowledge, I do think that more is known now than was known a year ago, and that there is a fair chance of our securing a good result in the letting of a contract for the incineration or utilization of garbage according to the specifications now advertised.

We still have the problem of ashes and street sweepings to consider. Concerning these, I am not prepared to do more than to express a general idea that there may be some means by which the process of decomposition, which renders a heap of ashes and garbage inocuous after a time, may be intensified and accelerated, so that, without the labor and annoyance of separating ashes and garbage, and without disadvantage resulting from the admixture of horse manure and street sweepings with the mass, we may be able to deposit these substances in large quantities in such a way as to avoid offense and danger. Experiments in this direction are now about being undertaken on a small scale, and if these are successful, permission will be asked to extend their range to cover considerable amounts.

It is not unlikely that it will be found practicable and advisable to modify our methods of collection very materially. For example, if all paper, other combustible matters, and general refuse could be kept within the houses and delivered in a reasonably compact form to collectors, always ready to come on signal, a vast deal of litter would be kept from the streets; and whatever of value these materials might contain could be recovered much more easily and completely than under present conditions. It may be that the amount of garbage to be handled will be greatly reduced, and that the reduction will relate largely to its richer and more valuable portions, as a result of the introduction of the household process of destruction or carbonization in connection with the kitchen fire. After several months' use of this method in my own house, and with a good deal of knowledge as to its use elsewhere, I am inclined to believe that this, or some similar device, will solve a very large part of the garbage problem, and that such garbage as is still to be dealt with will be of a character to be more easily treated by natural processes in connection with the ashes.

Two serious objections exist to the separate collection of garbage. One relates to the maintaining of a separate receptacle, which is almost invariably a nuisance to the householder, and another is the unavoidable foul-like odor of garbage carts passing through the streets in hot weather. When garbage is mixed with ashes its odor is to a very large degree arrested, and where the masses are small, putrefaction is hardly to be apprehended.

Accompanying Col. Waring's report are three reports, made, respectively, by Maconough Craven, Hawthorne Hill, and C. Herschel Koyl, who were employed in the investigation of the disposition of the city's garbage. The report made by Mr. Craven covers the tests made last Summer of the different methods now in use for the cremation of garbage. The tests were made at a time when garbage becomes most quickly offensive, when it contains most water, and is least valuable for utilization purposes. More than 3,000 tons of garbage, in the Cities of Buffalo, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and this city, were treated by different methods. The report says:

One point made clear by the investigation is that when garbage is collected daily from each house, from clean cans, and conveyed at once to a properly equipped reduction plant, it has not time to ferment, even in Summer, before it is safely stowed away within the steam-tight cooking tanks of the reduction plant, and that under these conditions and under experienced management the operations of such a factory may be carried on with little more offense than arises from a large kitchen.

The first difficulty experienced in the endeavor to operate a satisfactory system of collection and disposal arises from the tendency of some householders to consider the cleanliness of the private garbage can as the affair of the city. If the householder daily delivers the garbage collector only the table and kitchen refuse of the past twenty-four hours, it is evident that there cannot be serious offense in what was so lately fit for the table; but if the can is not thoroughly cleaned each day after being emptied it will soon give rise to odors and just complaints.

The second difficulty is found in the natural tendency of men engaged in handling such waste material to regard it as essentially unclean, and, therefore, to fail to maintain in a state of cleanliness the carts, wagons, and machinery in use.

When our observations on this point are condensed they amount simply to a statement of the facts that garbage twenty-four hours old is not offensive to the smell, either in small or in large quantities, but that even minute remnants do become offensive in two or three days, and that only unremitting care can keep the cans, carts, and machinery employed in a cleanly condition.

Kitchen refuse consists of animal and vegetable scrap, containing and mixed with a large amount of water. The animal scrap is of value for "utilization" purposes, because it furnishes the principal part of the grease and ammonia which are the salable products of garbage; and, since the cost of treating such waste is approximately the same, be it rich or poor, it is plain that the commercial value of garbage varies almost directly as its proportion of animal matter. If the amount of grease and ammonia recovered is sufficient to defray the expenses of treatment the people of any city may have their garbage disposed of without cost, and, while this condition probably does not now exist anywhere on the continent, it is an end worth striving for, if it can be accomplished without loss to the householder.

"The Junk Cart Trade" was treated in a paper by C. Herschel Koyl. On the subject of old rubbers the writer of the paper says:

I am assured that the yearly collection of old rubbers in the United States now amounts to about 16,000 tons, yielding 25,000,000 pounds of reclaimed rubber for the use of manufacturers. The books of one reclaimed-rubber factory show the expenditure, within twenty-four months, of about $750,000 for 11,000 tons of old rubber shoes. Such scrap is now worth 5¼ cents per pound delivered at the factory, though at times the price declines to 3 cents. It is not probable that the cart-pusher gets more than half these prices for his collections. No other description of junk is so salable as old rubber, and it always commands cash, whether a single boot or a carload may be changing hands. Consequently the pushcart men are careful to pick up as much rubber as possible. But they are not always first to reach the garbage barrels, as I have explained, and many old rubbers go direct to junk dealers without having been put out on the street. Many old rubbers are left in shoe stores by purchasers of new ones, and these are called for regularly by persons who make a business of it. Finally, in the mass of rags and other junk collected at the city garbage dumps, there is a considerable quantity of rubber scrap, which finds its way to the larger junk dealers. The latter dispose of their holdings from time to time to the rubber-reclaiming people, who buy preferably in carload lots.

When it comes to determining how much rubber scrap is gathered in New-York City alone—even without distinguishing between the classes of collectors—the difficulty is that the rubber-reclaiming companies, when they buy from New-York junk dealers, get all the material which has been shipped to the latter from the surrounding country, and even from distant States. One who stands at the entrance to a large rag store will find a steady procession of wagons, big and little, bringing waste materials from all over the city, from Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and from all the railway stations through which freight from the whole country reaches New-York. Where these rags and other articles have been sorted, and the rubber scrap laid aside, it is impossible to say how much of it should be credited to the city alone. A well-informed buyer of old rubbers was asked for his opinion of an estimate made by me of the amount gathered in New-York, based upon the comparative population of the city and the rest of the United States in which rubbers are largely worn. This estimate gave 900 tons a year. "Five hundred tons would be a safer figure," said he; "and yet I don't know whether 400 or 750 tons would be the more accurate statement. I am not willing to be quoted as the author of any statement." It was found that he expressed the sentiments of many others in the trade.

The trade in old bottles is enormous. At one store 5,000,000 bottles were kept in stock and carload lots were received from different large cities, and expensive exports were made to Europe. Not a dealer in the business has an idea how many bottles are gathered by the pushcart men.

The following estimate of the business done by the junk cart men in a year is given:

400 carts (average) for 300 working days, each collecting $2 worth	$240,000.00
Add $1 per day per cartman	120,000.00
Amount paid out by junk dealers	$360,000.00
Add 33 1-3 per cent. for dealers' profits	120,000.00
Proceeds of sales to larger dealers	$480,000.00

Appended to the report are notes on the crematories for the incineration of garbage from which the following extracts are taken:

A belief, both well founded and popular, that everything may be purified by fire early led to attempts to burn the refuse. Every housekeeper knows that small amounts of refuse may be quickly disposed of by a good fire, and it is only when the endeavor is made to dispose of a large amount of refuse by a poor fire that trouble begins. In all cases freedom from offensive odors is gained only at the expense of fuel.

An ordinary garbage furnace is a long brick structure with provision at top for dumping in whole cartloads of rubbish, and provision inside for maintaining a fire, the heated gases from which play upon and consume the rubbish. Since many noxious fumes are driven off during this process some crematories maintain a second fire near the entrance to the chimney or smokestack, through which all fumes are forced to pass, and by which they are largely decomposed and destroyed. Others aim to accomplish the same object by compelling the vapors to pass through long channels of heated brick work, and in all crematories the object sought is the complete decomposition and destruction of vapors within the furnace itself.

The fuel varies with the locality, wood, coal, oil, or gas being used. Since the destruction of fumes depends largely upon the temperature, that fuel is best which will produce the greatest heat; and in all cases, to insure immunity from offenses, sufficient fuel must be burned to make the operation one of combustion and not mere evaporation or distillation.

Only careful examination by experienced judges and extended over a reasonable time can give any accurate idea of the accomplishment or possibilities of such a process. Many of the difficulties to be overcome have now been learned by experience, and have been briefly discussed above. They are primarily hygienic, secondarily economic, and all are nearing solution.

Among the larger cities, Buffalo, N. Y., with a population of about 300,000, pays $35,000 per year to the Merz Company to receive and dispose of its garbage by a reduction system; Detroit, Mich., with 250,000 population, pays annually $83,000 for collection and disposal by the same process; Milwaukee, Wis., with 250,000 people, pays $24,000 for disposal by the Merz Company, and in St. Louis the Merz Company receives and reduces all garbage and offal at $1.80 per ton.

Cincinnati, with 350,000 population, and payment on a sliding scale, averaging about $20,000 per year, and New-Orleans, 250,000, send their garbage to plants of the Simonin utilization system.

Boston, which has always derived a revenue from the sale of "swill" to neighboring feeders, and towed the balance of its waste to sea, the report concludes, made a contract some two years ago with a local company operating the Arnold process; but the plant was closed after a few months' operation, and now the city has temporarily returned to its ancient method.

MR. BETTS HIS OWN ARCHITECT

IS CONVERTING AN OLD LANDMARK INTO A UNIQUE STRUCTURE.

Large Frame Building on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, Is Being Surrounded with One-Story Stores.

To avoid tearing down an old house at 1292 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and at the same time to make use of the property for business purposes, its owner, C. W. Betts, has hit upon the novel scheme of building around it.

The house is a double frame structure, three stories high, dating back to a time when the surrounding lands were used for farming purposes. On each side of the house two one-story buildings are now in process of construction. These will have about the same floor space as an ordinary city house, and will be used as stores.

Back of the house will be another one-story structure, with a clear floor space of about 100 by 40 feet. This it is planned to use in connection with the first floor of the old house, as a bicycle school or a billiard hall.

Directly in front of the old house it is planned to place two little stores, one story high, like the buildings which adjoin it on its sides, with a floor space of about 10 by 15 feet. These have not yet been begun, and it is not certain that a permit can be obtained for their construction.

When the whole place is finished the old frame house will rise in the center two stories above the ring of surrounding buildings.

Edward C. Betts, a son of the owner, was the architect. He gave as the reason for this form of construction, that they had found that stores were the most available form in which to hold property in the neighborhood, and that they were not yet ready to remove the old house, which, however, can be torn down very easily if it should ever be decided to throw the property into one large building.

The old Betts house forms a kind of connecting link between the present and Revolutionary days, when that part of Brooklyn, in which it is situated was the town of Bedford, and the Lefferts and Suydam families were the chief ones of the place.

This house, which is now being built around, was erected in 1837 by Charles C. Betts, the father of the present owner. Mr. Betts, senior, married a granddaughter of Capt. Lambert Suydam, and through her inherited a considerable part of the Suydam estate. The Suydam manor house stood on Fulton Avenue, a little below Nostrand Avenue, and was torn down in 1852, when the former street was opened.

The old Betts house, despite its sixty years, is in an excellent state of preservation. Every particle of the timber used in building it was kiln dried on the estate, and in all the clear pine, of which it is built, not a knot is to be found. In those days neither time nor timber were as valuable as they now are. In constructing the house the floors were all deadened with a layer of brick, put in so solidly that, according to Mr. Betts, it was never possible to dance on them.

The house originally faced what is now Nostrand Avenue, and its main door and portico still remain, although when Fulton Street was opened, the old back door on that street was made the front door, and was used as such until a few years ago.

The house was continually occupied as a residence by some member of the Betts family, from the time of its construction until about three years ago, and it is still Mr. Betts' legal residence. The land upon which it stands has been in the possession of the Suydam and Betts families since 1680.

ARION BALL ARRANGEMENTS

Elaborate Tickets for the Masquerade —Regulations for Carriages.

To protect the public against possible counterfeiting of the tickets of admission to the Arion masquerade ball, which will be given to-night in Madison Square Garden, the Arion Society has had prepared a most elaborate ticket, which it is hoped will defy any efforts at duplication.

The ticket is covered with fancy figures, all of which are embossed and beautifully colored, and they will be taken up at the entrance, when presented, and cannot be preserved as souvenirs, which has hitherto been permitted.

The following is a partial description of these elegant cards: Prince and Princess Carnival are represented on a white horse emerging from a dense forest, and have evidently lost their way, for a dwarf seated on a guide post is pointing in the direction of Madison Square Garden, the tower of which is seen in the distance. Cinderella, with some pigeons in her hands; Red Riding Hood, and a dwarf from the fairy tale of "Little Snow Ball," Hans in clover with the mill stone, Little Tom Thumb, the fairy frog king, and other characters are gathered about the Prince and Princess as their retinue, and are invited to follow them to the rendezvous.

The police and other regulations are the same as last year. Carriages must approach the Madison Avenue entrance to the building from the south, and pass away toward the north. No return checks will be issued, and there will be no charges in the ladies' dressing rooms. Gentlemen's hat checks are to be 50 cents each. This price is stated to avoid any overcharge.

Thurber Placed in the Alcoholic Ward

The young man who was taken to Bellevue Hospital from Madison Square Garden, where he was acting queerly on Sunday, and who gave the name of E. G. Thurber, was placed in the alcoholic ward yesterday. He says he has a home on Staten Island, and that he is well connected. It is believed at the hospital that he is suffering from alcohol, or is slightly demented. He is evidently a man of means, for, besides having several bank books, representing large sums of money, he wore costly clothes and had valuable jewelry.

Thurber, it is said, was involved in a lawsuit about some property some time ago, and it is believed that worry over this may have caused his illness.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Grand Central Station to be Enlarged in the Spring.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE ROOM NEEDED

Two Full Stories Will Be Added to the Present Structure in Forty-second Street — Architect B. L. Gilbert Preparing the Plans.

Plans are in course of preparation for the addition of two full stories to the office portion of the Grand Central Station, at Forty-second Street and Vanderbilt Avenue. Work will begin, it is expected, in the Spring, and it will be pushed forward with as little delay as possible.

This important alteration is rendered necessary by the urgent demand for accommodations for the enormous force of men, women and boys who perform clerical service for the several railroads in the New-York Central system. Several hundred of these employes are now scattered in three or four different buildings in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station, and much inconvenience is caused daily in consequence of such separation.

The present Grand Central Station has a frontage on Forty-second Street of about 200 feet, and it extends along Vanderbilt Avenue for more than 500 feet. The addition of two full stories to this great building will, therefore, make a very imposing structure, and the improvement will probably cost in the neighborhood of $250,000. Bradford L. Gilbert is preparing the plans, and will supervise the work. The new construction work will be in harmony with the present architectural style of the edifice.

It is not proposed to make any alterations in the waiting rooms or the train sheds of the station this year. The necessity for more room in that respect exists to a certain extent, but it is not so pressing as is the necessity for more office room for the departmental work. With the addition of the two new stories will come the introduction of passenger elevators, which will be a welcome convenience.

There was some talk a year ago on the part of the New-York Central management of erecting a fine, large office building on the south side of Forty-second Street, between the Lincoln National Bank Building and Park Avenue. That project has been abandoned, however.

RAILWAYS IN KANSAS.

Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners in that State.

TOPEKA, Feb. 10.—The annual report of the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners will be issued in a few days, by the Secretary of the board, the Hon. B. F. Flenniken. In discussing the subject of through routes and through rates, the report will conclude with the following: "It cannot, however, be safely contended that joint routes and joint rates are as essential to a single State as to the entire country. In a single State the hauls are usually short and the expense comparatively light, whereas, in long transcontinental hauls the expense is larger and the burden greater. In view of the complexity of the question, surrounded as it is with legal doubt and uncertainty, we do not feel like recommending any action, but leave the question with the law-making branch of Government for such action as they may, in their wisdom, adopt. Neither do we think the importance to the State at this time such as to demand specific recommendation from the board."

This will be a disappointment to the farmers of Kansas, in view of the recent advance in the rate, which reduced in a day the prices of every bushel of Kansas grain by 5 cents per bushel, or more than $10,000,000 in the State.

The report will show that of the twenty-four companies reporting to the board, thirteen are now in the hands of receivers, while two have but recently escaped therefrom. Only one of these companies have paid any dividends during the year, one a rate of 2.25 cents and the other 2.5 cents.

Of the eighteen roads reporting the Kansas business separate from their aggregate business, the passenger traffic shows a rate of .0226 cents per passenger per mile, and aggregate earnings of $3,918,650.77; freight rates on the same systems show the average rate was .0133 cents per ton per mile, with earnings aggregating $8,606,453.91. On the 8,888 miles of road in Kansas, there were 102 persons killed during the past year and 406 injured, which is an increase of 22 in killed and a decrease of 225 in injured, compared with the previous year.

While there is constant and loud complaint from all parts of the State about the uselessness of the board and its inability to secure any beneficial results to the producers and shippers of the State, yet the board, in its conclusions, claims that it has as much power as any board in the country, and thinks that no further legislation should be attempted, even to conferring on it the power to enforce its own decisions and decrees.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

President Ingalls Reorganizes His Freight Traffic Force.

Melville E. Ingalls has issued the following circular making important changes in the working staff of the freight traffic department of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. All changes take effect on the 15th of this month:

W. P. Walker, Jr., is appointed Freight Traffic Manager, in charge of all freight traffic and seaboard coal, reporting direct to the President. Headquarters, 362 Broadway, New-York City.

P. S. Whitaker, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of all eastbound freight traffic, and export and import business through Newport News direct; also, of the local road and branches and the territory Cincinnati to the Big Sandy River, reporting to the Freight Traffic Manager.

A. G. Toup, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager, headquarters at 362 Broadway, New-York City, in charge of the Eastern territory north of the Potomac River, and of all westbound business therefrom, and to assist the Freight Traffic Manager in general duties, reporting to the Freight Traffic Manager.

E. D. Hotchkiss, General Freight Agent, headquarters at Richmond, Va., in charge of Virginia and West Virginia, and the Southeastern territory, and of all westbound business therefrom, and of the local road, branches, and territory east of the Big Sandy River; also, of the tariff and claim departments, reporting to the Freight Traffic Manager.

Don Alexander, Assistant General Freight Agent, headquarters at 352 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky., in charge of Louisville and the South and Southwest, and the local road and the territory Louisville to Ashland, Ky., and the Ohio and Big Sandy Railroad, reporting to Assistant Freight Traffic Manager at Cincinnati.

Charles L. Brown, General Agent, headquarters at Lexington, Ky., in charge of Lexington and Central Kentucky, reporting to the Assistant General Freight Agent at Louisville.

G. W. Benjamin, Coal and Coke Agent, headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of all west-bound coal and coke business, reporting direct to the President.

NEW REORGANIZATION PLAN.

A Circular to the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Security Holders.

Charles Merriam, Treasurer of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, has, by order of the Board of Directors, issued a circular to security holders explaining a new plan of reorganization. The plan of March 6, 1894, he says, did not receive the assent of enough security holders to assure its success. The principle features objected to in that plan have been avoided in the new scheme.

It is now proposed that suits shall be brought for the foreclosure of the several first mortgages on the component parts of the system, except the Ionia and Lansing first mortgage, which will not be disturbed, and that the different properties shall be bought at foreclosure sale by the committee representing the bondholders, who shall become parties to the reorganization plan. A new corporation will be organized by the purchasers, which will take over the purchased roads, issuing its securities in payment therefor, and those securities will be distributed among the parties to the plan in the proportions and to the amounts therein set forth.

TELL OF INHUMAN ACTS

More Accusations Made Against James W. Pierce.

WITNESSES TESTIFY TO TORTURES

Former Inmates of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children Declare They Were Beaten and Shackled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The investigation by Referee Guernsey into the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment by Superintendent James W. Pierce at the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children here was continued to-day.

The little Opera House was again crowded by men, women, and children, eager and anxious to hear the witnesses tell their experiences at the hands of the Superintendent.

There was a large attendance of the women members of the Board of Managers, and several of the men on the board were present.

H. T. Dykman conducted the examination for the people, and ex-Judge I. N. Mills represented the home.

The first witness was Michael Powers of Port Chester. He had been employed at the home, and testified that he had seen a child cruelly beaten with some large instrument. When he said it was Pierce who inflicted the punishment, the audience, which then crowded the main floor and gallery, hissed him.

Several times during the taking of testimony similar demonstrations were made. The referee, who is determined that order shall prevail, was exceedingly annoyed by the demonstrations, and said he would hold his sessions in some other place unless quiet is maintained.

Miss Elizabeth Rowe of White Plains said she visited the home and saw children who were being compelled to sit in a crouching position under a desk in the hall. She thought it horrible.

Mrs. Edward S. Gould of Yonkers lived in White Plains in 1881. She saw a child named Eagan at Mrs. Lyman's. It had black and blue spots on its body. The child was four years old, and after remaining a day at Mrs. Lyman's, went to the hospital in Yonkers. The witness reported the condition of the child to the Rev. Dr. Hermance, who communicated the matter to the Board of Managers of the home.

Mrs. Frederick Bruner described a boy whose body was black and blue on one side. He was two years and nine months old. He had not been punished by Superintendent Pierce, but by a nurse in the home.

Mrs. Mary Scrughan of Yonkers testified to having seen the Eagan child when it was taken to St. John's Hospital, and corroborated the former witnesses. She was told it had some skin disease.

Albert Jackson, colored, a railroad porter, was the last witness. He lives in Katonah. He said he had been in the home, and while there saw children punished, but had never seen chains or shackles put on them. He saw a fifteen-year-old boy whipped with the cat-o'-nine-tails and then given a bath in salt water for running away. He had seen children whipped with a strap. The witness saw this while undergoing punishment by being put under a desk, where he was compelled to remain all day in a crouching position. He left the home in the Spring of 1886. When some boys stole apples from an orchard they were punished by having a placard, with the word "Thief" marked on it, placed on their breasts.

John Evans, who testified a week ago, was recalled, and testified that Superintendent Pierce had dragged him through the mud in the presence of persons who were passing. He was one of the boys who had been decorated with a placard bearing the word "Thief" upon it, for picking up some apples. He was also whipped half an hour by the Superintendent for receiving some apples from Willie Young. He was put on a diet of bread and water. Once, when he refused to eat it because it smelled bad, and threw it in a slop jar, the Superintendent pulled it out and threatened to make him eat it.

David Barker, colored, testified that he lived in Katonah, and was once an inmate of the home, and had seen children punished with the "cat" and by having chains put on them. After their punishment their bodies bore red marks, he said.

Miss Nettie Gilbert, colored, testified that she had been paid only 50 cents, the legal fee for witnesses, and nothing more. This was in refutation of the charge that had been made that these witnesses had been in the pay of the prosecution, which the lawyers denied.

Albert E. Jackson of Yonkers, a painter, said he was an inmate of the home in 1882. J. W. Pierce was then the Superintendent, and he had seen him, he said, whip boys and girls with horsewhip, ropes, and cat-o'-nine-tails. The one exhibited was not the one he formerly used. The witness stated that he was punished nearly every day for about three years. He was punished while in the hospital with the "cat" and the strap.

Walter Marjery, he said, was the worst beaten boy he had ever seen. Once, after Marjery had run away, Pierce had him stripped and then whipped him with a horsewhip for an hour and a half, he said. Then Pierce gave Marjery a bath in hot water and salt, which caused the boy to scream terribly. Then Pierce struck him on the head with the butt end of the whip. Once he snapped a towel at a boy and cut out a piece of flesh, and the boy was a cripple ever afterward. When the witness's mother visited the home, Pierce would pat him on the head and tell his mother he was the best boy in the home. Since he had left the home Pierce had threatened to assault him.

Sometimes in the prayer meetings, he said, Pierce would pray with his eyes open, and if he saw any children unruly he would stop the prayer and go and spank them. Sometimes, also, he would have three boys chained together. The witness did not like mutton fat, but Pierce would stand over him with the "cat" and make him eat it. At times boys were chained so that one of them would have to walk backward. Mrs. Hoe, one of the women managers, often scoured the children's tongues with kerosene and ashes, he said.

Under cross-examination, Jackson admitted that he was much interested in this prosecution, and had spent about four weeks in getting witnesses ready for this examination. He had not been paid or promised payment by any one for this work, nor had he told any one he had. He was interested in prosecuting Superintendent Pierce because of his treatment while in the home. He left the institution in November, 1885.

"Did you steal $15 from your father?" he was asked.

"No, Sir."

"Did you get a duplicate key made, and thus gain access to the money and steal it?"

"No, Sir."

"Did your father threaten to have you sent to the Elmira Reformatory?"

"No, Sir."

Harry Weeks, thirteen years old, whose running away from the home with shackles upon him caused this investigation, was called and testified to that fact, and that he went to Glenville, in Connecticut. The chain on one ankle he had broken off with a stone. The Sheriff who found him returned him to the home. After he was returned, Superintendent Pierce put the shackles back upon him, and put him in a cage that was around the furnace, in which there was a fire. He had run away from the home four times; he did not like it there because Pierce punished him too much.

The investigation was then adjourned for one week.

The effigy of Superintendent Pierce, which it had been the intention of some of his enemies to hang on a tree here, did not reach the elevation intended, owing to the vigilance of Sheriff Johnson and his deputies. They captured the thing and kept it in close custody, so that the makers of it could not recover it.

May Not Report on Heine Fountain.

It is not probable that the special Aldermanic Committee having in charge the resolution directing Commissioner Haffen of the annexed district to accept the Heine fountain will make its report to-day. Alderman Olcott, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"It is an embarrassing subject. I do not believe that any report will be made to-morrow. I understand that we are to receive another petition from our German-American fellow-citizens, asking us not to pass the resolution. What action will finally be taken I cannot say."

Erie Tracks in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a hearing to-day on the bill to compel the Erie Railroad Company to elevate its tracks in Jersey City. The committee heard Mr. Fleming, the introducer of the bill, and George J. McEwan, in favor of the measure, and then postponed further consideration for a week. Mr. McEwan said the Erie Company was defying public sentiment. The Pennsylvania and the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey have elevated or depressed their tracks at grade crossings in all the large cities of the State. They have done this voluntarily and at large expense. The people of Jersey City have for ten years been demanding that the Erie raise its tracks at grade crossings where there is heavy traffic, but no attention has been paid to them.

James Allen, the company's agent here, will be heard in opposition to the bill before the committee takes definite action on it.

Changes in the Southern Board.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Southern Railway Company, in this city yesterday, Samuel M. Inman of Atlanta, Ga., and George W. Maslin of New-York were elected members of the board to succeed Thomas F. Ryan and Gen. Samuel Thomas. The retirement of the Messrs. Ryan and Thomas was due to the requirements of certain Southern State laws, which prohibit persons interested in one line of railroad from having a hand in the management of a competing line. Ryan and Thomas recently acquired control of the Port Royal and Western Carolina Railroad.

A Senator Wants to Foreclose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the Senate this morning, Mr. Pettigrew introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to foreclose the Government lien on the Union Pacific and the Kansas Pacific Railroad Companies, pay the prior lien upon said roads, and take possession for the United States. He is also directed to pay the floating debt of the roads, take up the bonds and stock pledged as securities therefor, and take possession of all branch lines constructed out of the earnings of the Union Pacific. To carry out these provisions the Secretary is authorized to sell, at not less than par, in coin, coupon or registered bonds to an amount sufficient for the object stated in the resolution, at not to exceed 3 per cent., redeemable at pleasure after five years, and payable in ten years.

Reports Filed in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—These reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 have been filed with the State Railroad Commission: The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company reports—Gross earnings from operation, $262,516; operating expenses, $144,773; net earnings from operation, $117,743; fixed charges, $10,000; net income, $107,643; cash on hand, $47,311; profit and loss, (surplus,) $3,118,272. The net income for the same quarter last year was $90,519.

The Fitchburg Railroad Company reports—Gross earnings from operation, $2,057,996; operating expenses, $1,443,993; net earnings from operation, $614,063; other income, $16,271; gross income $630,334; fixed charges, $379,747; net income, $250,587; cash on hand, $749,232; profit and loss, (surplus,) $290,173. The net income for the same quarter last year was $220,694.

Fast Time on the Burlington.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 10.—On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road yesterday afternoon, between here and Mendota, a distance of eighty miles, was made the fastest time ever recorded on that system, beating even the mile-a-minute record between the same points several months ago. The run was made by the Texas Flyer, with four cars, which left here at 12:04 o'clock and arrived at the station in Mendota at 1:32:30. Frank Bullard was engineer, W. J. Main fireman, and Scott Dewey conductor. The run was a steady one, the speed being uniformly maintained the whole distance. Four stops were made, averaging two minutes each, which makes the actual running time for the eighty miles 1:11:30.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, aggregated 80,078 tons, as compared with 79,362 tons the previous week, and 67,532 tons last year. The Erie Railroad carried 14,206 tons, the Grand Trunk 9,472 tons, the Fittsburg and Fort Wayne 8,890 tons, the Michigan Central 8,463 tons, the Lake Shore 8,316 tons, the Wabash 7,432 tons, Nickel Plate 7,233 tons, Baltimore and Ohio 6,815 tons, the Pan Handle 5,774 tons, and the Big Four 3,466 tons.

Hocking Valley Appointments.

W. A. Mills, Vice President of the Wellston and Jackson Railway, which is a part of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo system, announces the following appointments: Superintendent—M. S. Connors; General Passenger and Ticket Agent—W. H. Fisher; General Freight Agent—H. B. Dunham; Engineer Maintenance of Way—William Michel.

St. Paul's Earnings.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the first week of February were $521,842; for the same period of 1895, $420,985; increase, $100,857.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The gross receipts from traffic on the Illinois Central for January are estimated at $1,805,432; receipts for January, 1895, $1,609,156; estimated increase, $196,276. A dividend of 2½ per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable March 2.

—A committee of officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is at work on a plan for the consolidation of all the lines of the system in Southern and Western New-Jersey, comprising the West Jersey, West Jersey and Atlantic, Camden and Atlantic, and a number of small branches.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the systematic economy now being enforced by the new management of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has resulted in the abolition of several agencies and the saving of many good-sized salaries.

—A meeting will be held in Chicago on the 18th inst. to consider the adoption of a new freight traffic agreement which has been prepared by the Freight Agents' Committee of the old Central Traffic Association.

—William Wainwright, for many years the Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, says that the abolition of that office, which has been ordered, will not necessitate his retirement from the service of the company.

—Receiver Sherwood of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England says that there will be no criminal prosecution of ex-General Manager C. M. Lawler, whose embezzlement of about $3,000 has been made good by friends.

—It has been arranged that the four elevated roads in Chicago which will operate over the Union Loop Elevated Railroad, will pay the latter $250,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. on the total issue of $5,000,000 bonds.

—T. J. Golden of Marshall, Ill., who has been the legal representative of the Vandalia Railroad system for the State of Illinois, has been appointed general counsel, with headquarters in Terre Haute.

—J. L. Harris, formerly Live Stock Agent of the Wabash Railway, has been appointed General Live Stock Agent in Texas of the Chicago Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

—Thirteen passengers were ticketed by the Canadian Pacific from Buffalo to Seattle last week.

—For the first week in February the Wabash shows an increase of $12,340 in gross earnings.

—The Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association will meet next Thursday.

—A meeting of the Directors of the Lehigh Valley Road will be held to-day.

—General Manager C. M. Hays of the Grand Trunk has gone to St. Louis.

The Harlem Philharmonic.

The second concert of the Harlem Philharmonic Society will be given on Thursday evening, preceded on the afternoon of Wednesday by the usual public rehearsal. The programme will include, besides the Symphony in G minor, by Mozart, and the "Festspiel" and "Brautlied," from "Lohengrin," the ballet music from Mozeskoski's opera "Laurin." Mme. Marie Gramm, the soloist, will sing an aria from Bruno Oscar Klein's opera, "Ingeborgh," and a group of classical songs at the piano.

THE THEATRES.

The Theatre to be Made the New-York Home of Opera Comique After the Close of This Season.

A very important change of policy has been decided on for Abbey's Theatre for next season. Hitherto all the foreign artists who have come to this country under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have made their appearance at this house, as they are doing this season, and the theatre has been regarded as a house almost exclusively for foreign attractions. But the great rush of foreign actors and actresses to America is about over. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau have brought over here nearly all of them that are worth having, and a new field must be opened for Abbey's Theatre, unless it is placed in competition with other houses for ordinary combination attractions.

This latter course does not suit the notions of Mr. Abbey, nor of either of his partners, and so he has set himself to the task of finding a special territory for his theatre to occupy, and he has found it. Mr. Abbey thinks that comic opera is always welcome in this city, if it is good and properly presented, and he has decided to make of Abbey's Theatre a house something similar to that of the Opéra Comique in Paris, a house of comic opera.

Francis Wilson will open next season at Abbey's, but as he will present a comic opera, the policy of the house will not be interfered with. The rest of the season, beginning in November, will be occupied by Abbey & Grau's Opera Comique Company, which they are now organizing, engaging the best artists who are available. Authors and musicians are already engaged in preparing new operas for production at Abbey's, and the indications are that New-York will have a season of comic opera such as she has never had before during 1896-7.

The firm of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau will probably bring no foreign stars to this country next season, so that all its attention can be given to its grand and comic opera companies. The foreign stars demand big figures, and are expensive and risky ventures. The proposed comic opera season will not cost nearly as much, and promises as much success as the foreign stars. It is a better risk for the management.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER APPEARS

Edition Limited to One Thousand Copies, and Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The new official Army Register has appeared from the War Department. The current edition is limited to 1,000 copies, greatly insufficient for the needs of the service. Its most interesting feature is the list of cadets who this year stood highest in the military department of colleges at which army officers are stationed as Professors of Military Science and tactics. The New-York institutions included in the list and the cadets named are as follows:

Cornell—W. R. Eastman, G. F. A. Brueggeman, H. P. Goodnow.

Peekskill Military Academy—A. W. McKey, C. A. Weber, H. S. Putnam.

Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie—H. F. Wolff, W. Frost, Howard Platt.

College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York City—E. R. Murphey, Leo McLaughlin, W. D. McLaughlin.

St. John's College, Fordham—John J. Dockry, Charles J. Kane, E. M. Lamb.

St. John Military School, Manlius—A. W. Hawley, C. F. Sisson, Louis Beckwith.

Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y.—M. A. Hines, F. A. McAllister, Livingston Whitwell.

De La Salle Institute, New-York—F. X. McGuire, A. F. Maguinness, J. J. Vesey.

Another edition of The Register will undoubtedly be issued some time.

SIGNAL INSTRUCTION TO BE GIVEN

Enlisted Men Stationed in the East to be Made Proficient.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—It is proposed to give signal instruction to enlisted men who are stationed in the Military Department of the East. Gen. Ruger has directed commanding officers of posts to designate two months in which this instruction may be given. During this time as many men as practicable will be instructed.

It is required that one officer and four enlisted men of each troop, battery, or company shall be at all times proficient in the exchange of both day and night signals, by flags, torches, or heliogra

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Lower Markets with Light Speculation.

LOWER CABLES AND WEAKER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The grain speculation was rather sluggish, and prices considerably lower early in the day, with the foreign market and the West, while the late dealings were at an improvement, owing to a reported cold wave West and an increased export demand. Provisions were dull and easier on the swine receipts. Cotton was lower and without special demand. Coffee followed Europe and closed higher.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	80½@	80¾
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	29½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¾@	37
Flour, straights, spring $3.00	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter 3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands ..... 8 3-16@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess 10.75	@	11.00
Lard, Western, steam	@	5.77½
Beef, family 10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	..
Sugar, granuated	4⅞@	5
Coffee, Rio No 7	13 @	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.00	@10.25
Lead	3.12½@	3.15

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1⅞c on lower cables, weaker Western markets, increase of 880,000 bushels on passage, and free local liquidation; rallied 5⅝c on a better export demand, local covering, and a cold wave West; closing firm at 1⅜@1⅝c decline, and trading moderate. There was a good export demand at 1¼c decline. Sales, 81,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at ⅝c over May, free on board, store; 28,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4¼@4½c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3c over May, free on board, afloat; 12,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring at 4⅝c over May, free on board, afloat, and 1,000 bushels ungraded Spring at May price, elevator. ....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 9½@ over May, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. hard Duluth, 4¾c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 88,572 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 296,872 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 49,415 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 657,229 bushels, or to 4,591,529 bushels, (195,503 bushels contract red and 1,158,589 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 532,000 bushels afloat.) ....The visible supply shows a decrease of 615,000 bushels, or to 66,119,000 bushels, against 82,322,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull and steady at ⅛@¼c decline, following the West and on an increase of 480,000 bushels on passage. ....Spot was ¼c lower and moderately active. Sales, 142,000 bushels, including 70 shippers 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅝@1⅝c over May, free on board, afloat; 2,500 bushels old No. 2 white at 47c, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels old No. 2 and No. 2 white at 45c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 2,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37c, delivered; 22,000 bushels do at 36@36¾c, elevator; 24,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅜@36c, elevator, and 2,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 35c, elevator....Receipts, 54,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 144,300 bushels....Clearances hence, 47,366 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 258,399 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 62,697 bushels, or to 650,707 bushels, (54,607 bushels No. 2 and 69,164 bushels steamer mixed)....The visible supply shows an increase of 198,000 bushels, or to 12,174,000 bushels, against 12,883,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were quiet, and closed steady at ⅛c decline following corn and the West, with trading entirely local....Spot were dull and firm, at unchanged prices.... Sales, 52,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c; No. 3 white at 25¾@25¾c for 6,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 12,000 bushels; rejected white, 24c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22½c for 2,000 bushels. No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25½ @26¾c; track white, 26½@28c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 121,200 bushels; exports, 50,516 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse increased 9,014 bushels, or to 1,812,056 bushels, (434,864 bushels No. 2 white and 292,751 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 97,000 bushels, or to 12,174,000 bushels, against 12,883,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	@..	..	73⅞
March	30,000	74 3-16@75	74¾
May	1,920,000	72 @72 13-16	72⅞
June	..	@	72¼
July	935,000	71½ @72 3-16	72¼
Total	2,885,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	@	..	38⅞
May	180,000	36 3-16@36¼	36½
July	90,000	37 7-16@37⅝	37½
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	@	..	25⅛
March	@	..	25½
May	25,000	25½ @25⅝	25⅝
No. 2 White—			
February	@	..	26¼
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The decline in wheat caused jobbers to hold off, while millers refused to lower prices. Sales, 15,000 bbls, including of City Mills 3,200 bbls patents, 4,200 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 1,200 bbls Winter clear at $3.60@$3.65; 1,950 bbls full stock at $3.70@$3.75; 2,300 bbls Spring patents at $3.70@$4; 1,500 bbls blended clear, on private terms, and 1,500 bbls Winter fine at $2.40....Arrivals, 15,858 bbls, including 22,177 sacks; exports, 5,026 bbls, and 32,606 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 77,992 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.50 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.70; No. 2, $2.75@$2.90; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.70; straights, $3.70 @$3.80; white wheat, straights, $3.80@$3.90; patents, $3.90@$4; city patents, $4.35@$4.60; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@ $3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@ $2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.75; special brands, $3.50@$4.40.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Firm and quiet at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.50@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Barely steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Saga-more, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $2@ $2.20; white do, $2.15@2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 72½@65c; middlings, 65@67½c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 5o@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market suffered for want of demand. The source of consumption was prompted by the easy prices to buy more than occasional small lots. With each giving way for the small lots of crude in bulk at the South on the part of their sellers the local refiners further reduce their bidding. Thus a sale had been made at the close of last week at 18c, at a near coast point, and the buyer has modified his view, although there are other parties who might operate at 18c, but not pressing demands. However, the offerings came out from the mills slowly at that price. Crude in barrels here was at 23c as a trading price, with 50 bbls sold at that. Prime yellow was obtainable on the dock at 27c, on which 300 bbls in lots had been sold; for free on board lots 27½c was asked. Good off yellow was offered at 26½c. LINSEED OIL was held firmly, with fair jobbing demands; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c.

LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Feb. 10.—Oil, opened, highest, lowest, and closed, at $1.42½. Standard's price, $1.43.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Eased off a trifle on dull speculation and lower grain, although the receipts of hogs were moderate. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 19,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week 6,283 bbls pork, 5,904,255 lb lard, 10,977,485 lb bacon; same time last year, 4,631 bbls pork, 11,089,683 lb lard, 13,212,834 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 4,022 bbls pork, 8,157,187 lb lard, 10,635,962 lb meats; same time last year: 5,491 bbls pork, 12,143,297 lb lard, 14,478,668 lb meats.

LARD—Western steam had a slow sale and was offered at a slight decline, with at the West 2½ points lower prices, where February closed at 5.47½c nominal, while May was at 5.65@5.67½c, closing at 5.65c; July at 5.71½@5.80c, closing at these figures. Here cash was sold at 5.77½c for 250 tcs to the home trade. Tank lard quoted at 5.45c; May option nominal at 5.95c. City steam was easier. Sales of 75 tcs at 5.25c. Refined was slow; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.30c; compound at 4¾@5c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was weak and dull, with 5@7½c decline, where February closed at $10.65 nominal; May was at $10.22½@10.35, closing at $10.25@$10.27½; July at $10.45@ $10.50, closing at $10.45 asked. Here there was a dull trading, with prices easy. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@ $11; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was offered more freely at 2½@ 5 points lower prices, with slack trading, with at the West February closing at 5.10c, nominal; May was at 5.27½@5.32½c, closing at 5.27½@5.30c; July at 5.37½@5.42½c, closing at 5.37½c, bid.

CUTMEATS—The market was slow and easy. Of Western meats, sales of 75 tcs skinned hams on private terms, and 75 tcs California hams at 5¾c. Western price: City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼@5½c; City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼@5¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼@5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@ 8¾c; pickled shoulders 4¾@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8c; 16 lb, 7¾c; 12 lb, 8¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¾@8½c.

BEEF—Trading was moderate at generally steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@ $10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@ $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15 @$16 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The demands were slack, quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Were here at rather easy prices. Receipts at the West, 46,807 head; same time last year, 107,395 head. Chicago—To-Delivieries Saturday ..... 301—44,049 Total stock in New-Orleans..24,859 Deliveries Saturday ..... 504—24,355 68,404

Total stock in United States ..... 339,007 Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 8..71,000 Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 8..... 51,000 Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 1..... 22,000 144,000

Total ..... 483,007 Same time 1895 472,428

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 13

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7 | No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7 | No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7 | No. 7..No. 7 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7 | No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Tjimor, 22¼@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 15@16c; Bocono, 15¾@16½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Gora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@ 18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and without special feature, with trading confined to local scalpers, and the close steady at 7@9 points decline. Liverpool was quiet at ½ point loss, and port receipts fair....Spot was dull and 1-16c lower; sales, 190 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract....Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c; middling uplands, 8 3-16c. ....Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Clos- ing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	7.85@7.80	..	..	..
March	7.87@7.88	7.94	7.87	36,900
April	7.91@7.92	7.97	7.92	5,400
May	7.96@7.97	8.02	7.96	50,300
June	7.99@8.00	8.05	7.99	10,100
July	8.02@8.03	8.08	8.02	2,600
August	7.99@	8.07	7.99	17,100
September	7.72@7.74	7.76	7.73	1,100
October	7.55@7.59	7.63	7.57	9,400
November	7.51@7.52	7.55	7.51	8,500
December	7.53@7.55	7.57	7.54	3,400
Total				139,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3573	7101	..	..	..	..
N. Orleans	6989	5320	..	..	..	..
Mobile	948	1072	..	..	..	..
Savannah	2397	2674	..	..	..	..
Charleston	825	1387	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	363	345	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	594	1808	..	..	..	..
Boston	735	456	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	..	80	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	150	..	..	..	..
Total	16501	20313	..	..	..	..
This day last week	15242	22277	23527	14584	15781	15166
This day last year	16511	24904	34496	20969	10445	17099

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A better supply but prices are well supported, with demand moderate. ....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Full prices rule, on a fair, steady demand....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½ @4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@ 3¼c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly, with demand moderate. Sales, 1,600 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅞c, and 1,300 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c....Refined steady and in limited demand....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 5⅛c; granulated, 4⅞@5c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 5-16@4 9-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade moves along very slowly, and the narrowness of the demand keeps the market weak, notwithstanding the light arrivals. Receivers accepted $1.35 to-day very generally, and it was easy to buy best medium at $1.25. Pea sold mainly at $1.22½. A few lots of red kidney have gone for export at $1.10@$1.12½; but the outside figure looks extreme. White kidney neglected. So little demand for turtle soup that it is hard to place the few lots that arrive, and there is a weak feeling. Yellow eye dull, and California lima are unsettled. Green peas favor the buyer. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.35; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.40; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, 90c@$1.05; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 72½@75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is well sustained. Demand fair for the better grades. ....Creamery, Western, 13@19c; do, extra, 19c; do, June, 12@16½c; State, dairy, 9@18c; Western, imitation creamery, 11@15c; do, factory, 9@12½c.

CHEESE—A moderate demand, with prices firm, especially September full creams....State, full cream, large, 6@10½c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A fair demand, with prices firm. ....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 13¼@14¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14¼@14¾c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 13¼@14c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $1.50@$3; limed, Western, prime, per case, $2@$2.50.

FRUITS—FRESH—A fair supply of apples in to-day. Choice red fruit firm, and best grades of green steady; under grades quiet, but held unchanged. Little call for grapes; but few arrive. Cranberries in moderate supply, and steady, but trade still very quiet. California oranges in very moderate demand; fancy in store held about steady, and a few extra lots cannot be bought at quotations. Florida strawberries meet a fair demand when choice, but many are unripe, and the lower qualities drag at very irregular and uncertain prices. We quote: Apples—Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4; York Imperial, $3@ $4; Ben Davis, $2.75@3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@ $3; greening, "2.50@$2.75; do, red kinds, fair to good, $2@$2.50; do, green, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25. Grapes—Catawba, per basket, 7@12c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; do, common to fair, $4@$6; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges—California, per box, $1.50@3.25. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, 25@65c. DRIED—The market for evaporated apples is very quiet and weak; some pressure to sell grades from choice downward, and buyers of the lines of good would be shown additional favors. Sun-dried have very little movement at present. Chops a shade steadier. Cores and skins wanted, and firm. Peaches dragging. Very little call for any kind of small fruits. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¾@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5½@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3¼c; do, Western, 2¾@3½c; do, State, 3@3¾c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1¾@2c. Peaches —Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2@ 3c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 18½@19c. Cherries, 8@10c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 4c. Apricots, 9@13½c. Peaches—California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@7½c. Prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail and grouse are in light supply and held firmly, but very slow. Partridges sell fairly and a shade firmer. Venison dull. Rabbits steady. We quote: Partridges, per pair, Western, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2.50@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20@ 25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 35@55c; venison, saddles, per lb, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 5 carloads of Western. Demand good and market firm and higher. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10½c; chickens, per lb, 9½c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 11c; ducks, per pair, 60@ 90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@35c. DRESSED—The receipts of fresh poultry continue moderate; supplies light and the market firm for most all choice descriptions. Turkeys in light supply and firm for choice, but very few fresh dressed are desirable, the hens running too large and toms coarse and flabby, and the range quite difficult to buy. Although fancy young hens would bring 15c, and all small or medium-sized young toms 14@14½c; choice capons sell fairly, but most lots run medium size or small, and slips and such dull and accumulating. Western chickens and fowls in moderate supply, and choice lots firm, especially fowls. Ducks and geese scarce, but very little wanted. Frozen turkeys attracting more interest, but little movement as yet in other descriptions of frozen. We quote: Fresh-packed young turkeys, hens, 14½@15c; do, young toms, 11 to 15 lb average, 14@14½c; do, mixed, young toms and hens, 13½@14½c; do, fair to good hens and heavy young toms, 12½@ 13c; do, old toms, 11@12c. Capons, prime, dry-plucked, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@ 17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old cocks, 7c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 10@c; do, per dozen, 2@$3.25. FROZEN—Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, No. 1, 14½@15c; old toms, 11@12c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; chickens, soft-meated, No. 1, 11@12c; do, average No. 1, 10@11c; fowls, No. 1, 10@11c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 7@8c; old cocks, 6@6½c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes easy and rather quiet. Onions plentiful and easy. Potatoes, Maine, $1@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@ $1; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@80c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2.@$4.50; cabbages, per 100, $1.50@$5; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@90c; eggplant, per bbl, $3@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50@$3.50; spinach, 50@60c; kale, per bbl, $1@$1.25; peas, per crate, $2@$3.50; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$3.50; squash, per bbl, 75c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Offerings of hay are fully equal to the light demand, and market lacks strength, with outside quotations extreme. Straw firm. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@90c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@ 75c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 55@65c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—A moderate trade only. Prices unchanged, but rather easy, if sales are forced. State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—A quiet trade, as following the full prices asked....Dry, Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—A firm tone, with a moderate general demand....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin quiet at 13.35@13.45c. Copper steady at 10@ 10.25c. Lead firm at 3.12½@3.15c. Spelter quiet at 4@4.05c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Trading moderate and prices unchanged. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made, barrels, 29½c.

RESIN—Demand light at steady prices; good strained, $1.60; common strained, $1.57½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.71½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 10.—Resin steady; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 26¾c; irregular, 26¼c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 10.—Turpentine, nominal at 26c. Resin firm; B, C, $1; D, $1.10; E, $1.20; F, G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.50; K, $1.70. Other grades, no demand; prices not quoted.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26¾c; sales, 31 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was without inquiry, and rates quoted nominal. Engagements—To Antwerp, four loads of grain at 2½d. Charters included British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Newport News to Cork, for orders, 3s, March; British bark, resin and spirits, Brunswick to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 7½d@3s 10½d, respectively; British brig, general cargo, hence to Portau-Prince, 50c per bbl; schooner, ties, Savannah to New-York, 14c; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; schooner, lumber and shingles, Georgetown, S. C., to Philadelphia, $4.50 and $2, respectively; schooner, phosphate rock, Charleston to Philadelphia, $1.85, coal out, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Salem, 75c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 75c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The information on wheat to-day was of a kind that tended to discourage owners of that grain, and many parted with their holdings in disgust. Prices naturally declined under the circumstances, although a partial recovery took place before the end of the session, which was due rather to the taking by shorts of profits than to a renewal of confidence in values. The opening was at a decline from Saturday's close, large Black Sea shipment and lower Liverpool cables causing the weakness. After that the selling was continuous and persistent, and while there was fair buying around 66 cents for May, it eventually proved inadequate to the offerings. The world's shipments were estimated at 7,000,000 bushels, which was considered heavy at this season. The visible supply decreased very modestly (615,000 bushels.) There was an increase in the amount on passage and in sight bushels, and a decrease in the English visible supply of 194,000 bushels. The daily trade bulletin reported a decrease in the stocks of the United States and Canada for January of 5,965,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 148 cars, and 113,681 bushels were withdrawn from store. The Northwest received 655 cars, against 644 last Monday, and 217 a year ago. Atlantic seaboard clearances amounted to 572,132 bushels. Closing Continental cables were irregular, the tendency being more lower. Wheat—May opened from 66⅝@66⅜c; sold between 66⅝@66¾c, and 65⅝c, closing at 65⅝c, ⅜c to ½c lower Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 624,400 bushels; shipments, 201,134 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 50,415 bushels; shipments, 290,872 bushels.

CORN—News on corn was quite favorable to-day, and had it not been for the tendency of wheat to decline it is very probable an improvement in prices might have taken place. As it was there was only a fractional loss. Receipts were 133 cars, forty-seven less than expected. Withdrawals from store were good at 227,531 bushels, and exports clearances were enormous at 760,071 bushels. The interior movement was reported as still being restricted. The visible supply increased but 198,000 bushels. The amount on ocean passage increased 460,000 bushels. May corn opened at 30⅜c, sold between 30⅝@30¾c, and 30¼c, closing at 30⅜c, a shade under Saturday. Cash corn was ½@¾c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 300,843 bushels; shipments, 101,614 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 144,300 bushels.

OATS—Light business was transacted in oats. The action of the other grains was followed in a perfunctory manner. Receipts were 172 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. The visible supply increased 97,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c under Saturday. Cash oats were ½c per bushel lower.

RYE—Was weak and lower in sympathy with wheat. There was an increase in the visible supply of 34,000 bushels, which was also adverse to strength. Receipts were four cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 38½@39c. Sample sales of that grade were at 34@40c, and of No. 3 at 30@37c. May sold at 41@41¼c, and was finally offered at 40¾c. February was nominally 38¾c.

BARLEY was quiet. On account of large offerings the market was no lower, but the demand was slow. The range of prices was about the same as last quoted, 24@30c for common to fair; 30@38c for good to choice, and nominally above choice for fancy. Receipts were 208 cars.

PROVISIONS—Lower; hog prices caused lower product values this morning. Some buying orders came on the market right at the opening, the effect of which was to cause a rally, but when they were executed dullness became the feature, and the weakness of wheat the influence. At the close May pork was 5@7½c under Saturday; May lard and ribs each 2½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on lard and meats. Receipts were moderate, and the shipments fair. The cash market was quiet.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 360 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 260 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Feb.	64¾@64⅝	64⅝@..	63⅝@..	64⅜@..
May	66⅝@66⅜	66⅝@66¾	65¾@..	66⅜@..
July	66 @..	66⅜@..	65⅝@..	66¼@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Feb.	28 @..	28 @..	27¾@..	28 @..
May	30⅝@..	30⅝@30⅛	29¾@..	30⅜@..
July	31⅛@..	31⅛@31⅝	31¼@..	31⅝@31⅝
Sept.	32¼@32⅝	32⅝@..	32¾@..	32⅝@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Feb.	19¼@..	19¾@..	19⅜@..	19⅝@..
May	21⅛@..	21⅝@..	21¼@..	21¼@..
July	21⅛@..	21⅝@..	21⅜@..	21½@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Feb.	$10.05	$10.05	$10.05	$10.05
May	10.22½	10.35	10.22½	10.27½
July	10.50	10.50	10.45	10.45
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½
May	5.65	5.67½	5.65	5.65
July	5.80	5.80	5.77½	5.80
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Feb.	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
May	5.27½	5.32½	5.27½	5.30
July	5.37½	5.40	5.37½	5.37½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; cash sales: Flour, hard wheat Spring patents were quotable at $3.10@$3.50, in wood; soft wheat patents, $3@$3.10; hard wheat bakers', $2.15@$2.30, in sacks; soft wheat bakers' $2@$2.20; red dog, $1.20@$1.40, in sacks; Winter wheat, $3.20@$3.40, in wood; rye flour, $2.25@ $2.40, in wood; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63⅝@64⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61½@62c; No. 2 red, 67¾@ 69c; No. 2 corn, 28c; No. 2 oats, 19¾c; No. 2 rye, 33½@39c; No. 2 barley, 35@ 38c; No. 1 flaxseed, 90½@91c; prime timothy seed, $3.85; mess pork, per bbl, $10.10@ 10.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@$5.47½; short ribs sides (loose), $5.15@$5.20; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@5; short clear sides (boxed,) $5.37½@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.81; granulated, $5.19; standard "A," $5.06 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	11,620	6,838
Wheat, bushels	62,000	60,928
Corn, bushels	120,988	53,496
Oats, bushels	195,850	164,666
Rye, bushels	2,919	4,241
Barley, bushels	45,585	20,003

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 18½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 12½@13c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Flour, 5c lower; receipts 5,975 barrels; shipments, 5,805 barrles; patents $3.70@$3.80; extra fancy, $3.45@$3.55; fancy, $3@$3.10; choice, $2.60@$2.75; rye flour, $2.50@ $2.65. Wheat lower; receipts, 44,102 bushels; shipments, 10,900 bushels; February, 65¾c; May, 69½c; July, 69¾c bid. Corn steady; receipts

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Broadening and Prices Moving Upward.

FOREIGNERS BECOME LIBERAL BUYERS

Large Trading in Sugar, Tobacco, and St. Paul—Sharp Advance in Manhattan—Grangers Up and the General List Very Strong.

MONDAY—P. M.

Further progress toward improvement was made in to-day's market. London at last begins to recognize the change in conditions wrought by the success of the bond issue, and for the first time in many months was a liberal buyer. Its purchases, however, were not made without discretion; in fact, it sold Atchison and Union Pacific, and held aloof from Denver preferred. The hesitancy in buying Atchison is understood to be on account of prospective litigation, which may delay the plans of reorganization, but why there should be unwillingness to buy Denver preferred and Union Pacific at the present level is not so easily explained. Denver preferred is a dividend-paying stock, and is likely to continue to be so. It certainly is worth as much as Louisville, which is a non-dividend payer, and which is selling several points above it. As to Union Pacific, while there may be delay in effecting a reorganization, owing to the doubtful attitude of Congress, there is no doubt that it will be, rehabilitated in time, and that those who buy at the present low price will ultimately reap large profits. The company has no floating debt, and its physical condition is excellent.

The important news to-day was that the Treasury Department had named several banks as depositories for payments on account of the new bond issue. The money market showed a decidedly easier tone on the announcement, as it was felt that the action would prevent any serious disturbance of money rates, as the result of the payments. The improvement was shown in time money also, the rate for four to six months being reduced to 5 per cent. on choice collateral, and loans being made at 5½@6 per cent. on mixed collateral. Banks which have not been buyers of commercial paper for a couple of months were in the market as purchasers to-day, and altogether a very marked improvement is perceptible in the situation. The foreign exchange market was also weaker. The deposit of gold with the Sub-Treasury in connection with the bond sale continued to-day, the amount received being about $5,000,000. There was withdrawn on legal tenders about $1,000,000. A withdrawal of $500,000 was made for shipment to South America. Business was more active than for several weeks, the transactions amounting to 427,839 shares. The heaviest trading was in Sugar, (90,587 shares,) Tobacco, (56,976 shares,) and St. Paul, (40,665 shares.) Sugar in the early trading was very strong, selling up to 115⅛, but broke to 112¼, on the announcement from Washington that a resolution had been introduced in Congress to abolish the differential duty. The stock closed at 113⅜, the same price as on Saturday. Tobacco displayed weakness in the early trading, selling down to 75½, but in the afternoon it advanced rapidly to 80¼, and closed at 79⅜, a net gain of 3⅝ points. The advance was attributed to an attempt on the part of the short interest to cover, in view of the satisfactory character of the statement which it is expected will be made at the annual meeting on Wednesday. It has been fashionable for some time to be short of Manhattan and the outstanding interest is said to be large. To-day there were rumors of some kind of a deal with the Metropolitan Traction people and the shorts rushed to cover, with the result of advancing the price to 113. The stock fell back to 111, however, in the last hour, and closed at 111¾, a net gain of 3¼ points. The coal stocks were inclined to sag, but the remainder of the market, with few exceptions, was strong. There was a slight reaction in the afternoon in sympathy with the decline in Sugar, but the close was strong, at material advances. The bond market was active and strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 5 per cent. for four to six months, and 5½@6 per cent. on good mixed collateral. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names and names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $66,011,562; balances, $4,731,751; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $325,438.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅜c per ounce Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅞d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$11,918,210
Imports for same period	11,014,453
Net exports	903,753
Net exports to date, 1895	25,954,705
Net exports to date, 1894	1,682,513
Net exports to date, 1893	17,940,376

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak. Nominal rates were reduced ½c. to $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60-day bills, $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand, $4.87¾@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5 discount @ par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	240
Central National	115
Chatham	300
Chemical	4,000
Commerce	202
East River	135
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German-American	110
Hanover	300
Importers & Traders'	530
Irving	130
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	180
Merchants'	133
Metropolitan	1
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	280
New-York County	580
National Union	185
Park	273
Phenix	105
Republic	148
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	92½
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 50 shares of Broadway at 245, 25 East River at 137½, 5 Leather Manufacturers' at 180, and 51 Mechanics & Traders' at 140.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	140	150	140	150	140	151	38
American Coal	117	117	117	117	116	..	400
American Cotton Oil	19	19	19	19	18½	19	300
American Cotton Oil pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	68	69	130
American Express	112	113	111	111	111	113	56
*American Sugar Refineries	114	115⅛	112¼	113⅜	113	113⅜	90,587
*Aberican Sugar Refs. pf	100⅝	101	100⅜	100⅞	100½	101	1,142
American Tel. & Cable Co	95	95	95	95	95	96	17
American Tobacco	76	80¼	75½	79⅜	79½	79⅝	56,976
American Tobacco pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	103	110
Ann Arbor pf	26	26	26	26	26	27½	18
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16½	17¼	16½	17⅛	17	17⅜	17,093
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26	26⅜	26	26⅜	26	27	400
Baltimore & Ohio	38½	38½	37	37	36½	38	340
Canada Southern	50⅞	51¾	50⅞	51½	51⅜	52	1,240
Canadian Pacific	57	58¼	57	58¼	58	59	120
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18	2,695
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65⅝	66¼	65½	65⅝	65⅛	65¾	4,865
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81⅜	81⅞	81	81⅜	81¼	81⅜	13,059
Chicago & Northwestern	104¾	105⅝	104¾	105½	105½	105¾	5,670
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146½	146½	146½	146½	145	..	100
Chicago, Mil & St. Paul	76¼	77¼	76¼	77⅜	77	77⅜	40,665
Chicago, Mil & St. Paul pf	129¾	130	129¾	130	129½	130	765
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74	73⅝	74	18,395
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	38⅞	39½	38⅝	39	39	39½	2,200
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	90	90	90	90	88	90	112
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	30¼	30	30½	30½	31	725
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3¾	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	17¾	18	400
Consolidated Gas Company	150½	161⅞	150½	161⅜	161	161½	300
Delaware & Hudson	130	130	130	130	128	120½	8
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	163¼	162½	163¼	162¼	163	304
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14	14	14	13⅜	14	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	48	47¼	47⅜	47⅜	47⅝	2,175
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	19¼	19⅝	18⅜	19	19	19⅛	9,865
Evansville & Terre Haute	33	33	33	33	32	35	100
Flint & Père Marquette	14⅜	14⅞	14	14⅞	..	..	510
Flint & Père Marquette pf	42	42	40	40	..	..	200
General Electric	30	31½	30	31	31	31⅛	8,128
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	95½	97	50
Iowa Central pf	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	35	35½	300
Laclede Gas	21	21¼	21	21¼	21	21½	200
Laclede Gas pf	82	82½	82	82½	80	82½	205
Lake Erie & Western	22½	22½	22½	22½	22¼	22½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	75	75	75	75	74½	75	300
Lake Shore	146½	146⅜	146½	146½	145½	146¼	300
*L. C. Traction, all in. pd	20	20½	20	20½	20	20¼	780
Louisville & Nashville	49⅜	50⅜	49⅜	50¼	50⅛	50¼	19,520
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24	24½	24	24½	24	25	2,320
Manhattan Consolidated	109	113	108⅝	111¾	111¼	111⅝	10,260
Mexican Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11½	12¼	100
Mexican National certs	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1¾	2	1,700
Michigan Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½	100	230
Minn. & St. Louis	21	21	21	21	20½	21	110
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	80	80	80	80	79	82	6
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	49	100
Minnesota Iron	67½	68¼	67½	68¼	68	69	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	30	30¼	3,610
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24½	23⅞	24⅛	24¼	24⅜	9,307
Mobile & Ohio	24	24	24	24	23½	24½	250
*National Lead Company	27¾	28½	27¾	28¼	28	28½	1,850
*National Lead Company pf	88½	88½	88	88	88	90	27
National Linseed Oil	19½	19½	19½	19½	19¼	20	100
New Central Coal	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	7½	9	550
New-Jersey Central	107¼	107¼	106	106½	106⅝	107¼	2,420
New-York Central	98¾	99⅛	98¾	99	98¾	99¼	1,040
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	186	186	186	186	183	186	5
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	17	17	17	17	16⅞	17	110
N.Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	27¾	28	27¾	28	27	28½	500
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11	10¼	10¼	10	10½	640
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29¼	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	28½	29	1,500
Norfolk & Western pf	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9	10	100
North American	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	1,100
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	407
Northern Pacific pf	15½	15½	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	600
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	1,378
Pacific Mail	30¾	31	30¾	30⅞	30	30⅝	3,475
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3½	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	3½	4	500
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd	13⅞	14	12⅝	13⅜	13¼	13¼	12,320
Pitts., C. & St. Louis pf	58	58	58	58	57¾	59	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	161¼	162½	161¼	162½	162	164	255
Rio Grande Western	18	18½	18	18½	18	19	300
Rio Grande Western pf	46	46¼	46	46	45	46	600
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅜	5½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12⅞	400
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	91	91	91	80	94	100
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼	40⅜	40½	700
Southern Pacific	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	22	360
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½	10⅜	10½	1,805
Southern Railway pf	32⅜	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	32⅜	32½	5,089
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34¼	34⅜	33⅜	33½	33	34	8,680
Texas Pacific	8¾	9	8¾	9	8¾	9	1,245
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7½	7⅜	7½	2,420
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5¼	545
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	795
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12	200
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	44	25
*United States Leather	11½	11¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	11	3,190
*United States Leather pf	68	68	65⅜	66	65¾	66¼	15,027
United States Rubber	27¾	28⅝	27¾	28¼	27⅞	28	1,550
United States Rubber pf	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	83½	88	10
Wabash	7⅜	7½	7¼	7½	7	7⅝	1,118
Wabash pf	18½	19	18½	19	19	19⅛	6,220
*Western Union Beef	10	10	10	10	8¼	9½	2
Western Union Telegraph	86	87⅛	85¾	86¾	86⅜	86⅞	10,363
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	4,072
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	40	40¾	230
Total sales							427,830

*Unlisted

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Standard	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	..	..	100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 7,000 ... 69½
Atch., Top. & S. F. 4s Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ... 76¾ 8,000 ... 77 10,000 ... 77¼ 24,000 ... 77 1,000 ... 77½ 6,000 ... 77¾ 3,500 ... 77¼ 25,000 ... 77 15,000 ... 77⅛
Atch., Top. & S. F. Gen 4s When Issued 15,000 ... 78¾ 5,000 ... 78⅞ 5,000 ... 79 10,000 ... 78⅞ 5,000 ... 78⅝ 5,000 ... 78⅞ 10,000 ... 79 10,000 ... 78¾
Atch., Top. & S. F. Adjustmt 4s When Issued 5,000 ... 47¾ 35,000 ... 48 28,000 ... 48¼
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts 1st Installmt Paid 5,000 ... 25½ 10,000 ... 25⅞ 13,000 ... 26 7,000 ... 26½ 20,000 ... 26¼ 5,000 ... 26¼ 30,000b3 ... 26¼ 5,000 ... 26¼ 16,000 ... 26½ 50,000 ... 26¾ 10,000 ... 26⅞ 10,000 ... 27 19,000b3 ... 27 10,000 ... 27 1,000 ... 26¾ 32,000 ... 27 10,000 ... 26½ 3,000 ... 26⅝ 10,000 ... 26¼ 1,000 ... 26⅜ 9,000 ... 26½ 9,000 ... 26¾
Atlantic & Pac Inc 6,000 ... 3 10,000 ... 2⅞
Austin & N'w'n 1st 7,000 ... 88¼ 5,000 ... 88½
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925 1,000 ... 97½
Beech Creek 1st 7,000 ... 104½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000 ... 90
Bur., C. Rap & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 1,000 ... 102
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000 ... 108½
Cent'l N J G M 6s 5,000 ... 118 1,000 ... 117½ 5,000 ... 117⅝ 1,000 ... 117½ 15,000 ... 118 Registered 5,000 ... 116¼ 1,000 ... 115¾ 5,000 ... 115 Cen Pac G 6s, '97 1,000 ... 102 Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000 ... 102½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 25,000 ... 77 13,000 ... 76¾ 5,000 ... 76¾ 15,000b3 ... 76¾ 10,000 ... 77
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 1,000 ... 96 2d Consol 4s 7,000 ... 83½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 15,000 ... 108
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 1,000 ... 103½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 3,000 ... 90¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000 ... 100
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 10,000 ... 42½
Chic & Northwest'n Coupon Gold 7s 1,000 ... 118
Regist'd Gold 7s 1,000 ... 117½
Chic & N W S F 5s 3,000 ... 110 Registered 2,000 ... 110
Chic & Northwest'n 25-Year Deb 5s 3,000 ... 106½
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 10,000 ... 103 5,000 ... 102¾ 4,000 ... 103 5,000 ... 103¼ Registered 5,000 ... 101¾
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000 ... 96½
C, C, C & Ind Cons 10,000 ... 127½
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Co Certfs 11,000 ... 77
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts 35,000 ... 25 5,000 ... 25½ 5,000 ... 25¾ 10,000 ... 26 5,000 ... 25⅞
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 5,000 ... 88 2,000 ... 90 5,000 ... 89½
Detroit Gas Co 5s 2,000 ... 76¾ 3,000 ... 77 5,000 ... 77¼
Det, Mac & Mar L G 7,000 ... 20
East Tenn. Reorgn Lien 4-5s 8,000 ... 93
Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000 ... 139
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs 26,000 ... 68 2,000 ... 68⅜ 3,000 ... 68¼ 3,000 ... 68⅜ 4,000 ... 68½
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s 10,000 ... 92
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 4,000 ... 88⅜
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 2,000 ... 74
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s 4,000 ... 90 3,000 ... 89½
Kings Co Elev 1st 4,000 ... 70
Lake E & W 1st 5s 4,000 ... 114
L S & M So 1st Cou 3,000 ... 112¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 11,000 ... 113½
Louisv & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 4,000 ... 79 5,000s20f ... 79½ 5,000 ... 79¼
Lo, N A & Chic G M 4,000s3 ... 72 6,000 ... 73 4,000 ... 73½ 6,000 ... 74 5,000 ... 74¼
Manhat'n Ry Con 4s 5,000 ... 97¾ 1,000 ... 97⅞
Long Island G M 4s 2,000 ... 95
Mexican Int 1st 4s 5,000 ... 75½ 5,000 ... 75¾
Mexican National 2d Inc 6s B 5,000 ... 7¼ 35,000 ... 7½ 75,000 ... 7⅝
Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000 ... 101
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 10,000 ... 86
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 11,000 ... 60
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 ... 92
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 4,000 ... 68½
N, C & St L con 1,000 ... 101⅞
N Y Cen deb 5s 4,000 ... 107⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s con deb certfs 1,000 ... 137
N Y, O & W con 5s 3,000c ... 108¼ 3,000c ... 108
N Y, S & W 1st ref 5s 3,000b3 ... 99
N Y, S & W G M 1,000 ... 74 2,000c ... 74 5,000 ... 75
Nor Pac 1st coupon 1,000 ... 115½
Nor Pac 2d coupon 10,000 ... 107
Nor Pac cons 5s 1,000 ... 39½ 1,000 ... 39¼ 9,000 ... 40¼
Trust Co certfs 10,000 ... 39¾
N P & M 1st Tr Co certfs 6,000 ... 33
Nor Pac Ter 1st 1,000 ... 102
Ohio & M Con S F 2,000 ... 103½
Ohio South 1st 10,000 ... 92½ 5,000 ... 93 5,000 ... 93¼
Oregon Imp 1st 1,000 ... 90½
Or S L & U N con tr rec 5,000 ... 64⅝ 10,000 ... 64½ 5,000 ... 64⅝ 5,000 ... 64½ 5,000 ... 64⅜ 20,000 ... 64½ 10,000 ... 64⅜ 7,000 ... 109
Peo & East 1st 2,000 ... 80
Phil & R gen 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000 ... 79½ 60,000 ... 79 10,000 ... 78⅞ 26,000 ... 78⅝
Tr Co certfs unstmpd 1,000 ... 90
P & R 1st pf inc Tr Co ctfs 1st inst pd 10,000 ... 34⅜ 33,000 ... 33½ 15,000 ... 34 10,000 ... 33½ 5,000 ... 34 25,000 ... 33½ 5,000 ... 34 5,000 ... 34¼
2d pf inc Tr Co ctfs 1st inst pd 10,000 ... 20⅜ 41,000 ... 20¼ 1,000 ... 19⅜ 4,000 ... 19½
3d pf inc Tr Co ctfs 1st inst pd 25,000 ... 18⅝ 36,000 ... 18¼ 35,000 ... 18 10,000 ... 18¼
Pitts & West 1st 15,000 ... 75¾
Rich & Dan 6s 4,000 ... 117
Rio G So 1st 15,000 ... 67½
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000 ... 76½ 1,000 ... 76⅞
St J & G I 1st tr rec 5,000 ... 50
St L & I M 5s 10,000 ... 80
St P, M & M 1st Dakota ext 3,000 ... 120
St P, M & M 1st Mon exten 4s 5,000s20F ... 87
St P, M & M 2d 3,000 ... 118¼
San A & A P 4s 2,000 ... 58 17,000 ... 58 15,000b3 ... 59 13,000 ... 59
Se, L S & E 1st Trust Co ctfs 20,000 ... 40
So Pac of Ariz 1st 11,000 ... 97
So Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ... 93 2,000 ... 92⅞ 1,000 ... 93 4,000 ... 92¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 12,000 ... 87½
Tex & Pac 2d inc 1,000 ... 23 14,000 ... 22¾
Union El 1st 6s 12,000 ... 99¼
Un Pac ext S F 8s 3,000 ... 94 5,000 ... 94¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000 ... 102½
Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000 ... 102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1898 4,000 ... 103⅛
Tr Co ctfs ex mtrd co 2,000 ... 97½
Un Pac gold 6s col trust notes 10,000 ... 95
U P, D & G 1st 2,000 ... 37 3,000 ... 37¼
U S Cor Co 1st tr rec 3,000 ... 35 12,000 ... 35½
Wabash R R 1st 1,000 ... 104⅞ 23,000 ... 105
Wabash 2d 5s 20,000 ... 74½
Wabash deb, series B 20,000 ... 25⅛ 25,000 ... 25½
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000 ... 105¼ 4,000b3 ... 105⅛ 5,000 ... 105 8,000 ... 105⅛ 4,000 ... 105
W N Y & P gen 5,000 ... 47¾
W N Y & P inc 20,000 ... 17 10,000 ... 16¾
W Nor Car 1st 6s 3,000 ... 113
Wheel & L E Imp 2,000 ... 92 5,000 ... 92¼
Wis Cen Co 1st Trust Co ctfs 4,000 ... 44¼ 5,000 ... 44 5,000 ... 43¾

Total sales ... $2,135,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	60
Ann Arbor	9	11
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	8
*Bay State Gas	19	24
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co	⅝	1
Buff., R. & P.	14	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	15½	16½
Chicago & Alton	153	160
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	46
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	48	50
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	3	3¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	..	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	30	36
D. M. & F. D.	7½	9
D. M. & F. D. pf.	46	52
*D., S. S. & A.	6	8¾
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	14
L., St. L. & T.	..	3
Manhattan Beach	7	9
*Met. Traction	107½	108
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mo., K. & T.	13¾	13⅞
Mor. & Essex	164	167½
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Starch	4	7
National Starch 1st pf.	45	54
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New-England	48	52
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	29
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	3
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10¾	11
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2½	3½
Oregon R. & N.	14	18
Oregon, S. L. & U. N.	8	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & Eastern	6	9
Pittsburg & Western pf.	18	20
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	17⅝	18⅞
Pullman P. C. Co.	162	165
Quicksilver	1⅝	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar	180	..
R., W. & O.	115	116½
St. J. & G. I.	⅛	½
St. P. & Duluth	23	28
St. P. & O. pf.	122½	124
St. P., M. & M.	109	113½
Silver bullion certs.	67½	68
T. P. Land Tr.	6½	10½
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
*U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	23	24
Wells-Fargo Express	98	102

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	113¾	115⅛	112½	113¾	30,570
Am. Tobacco	79¼	80¼	75¼	79⅜	18,140
A., T. & S. F.	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17¼	3,020
Chicago Gas	65⅞	66¼	65⅜	65⅜	860
C., R. I & P.	73½	74¼	73¼	73⅞	3,620
C., B. & Q.	81⅛	82	81	81¼	7,130
C., M. & St. P.	76¼	77¼	76¼	77	19,600
Ches. & Ohio.	18	18	18	18	30
D. & R. G. pf	47⅝	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	10
Dist. & C. F.	19⅜	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	2,110
Gen. Elect.	29⅞	31½	29⅞	30⅝	250
Louis. & N.	49⅜	50½	49	50½	5,880
Manhattan	109	112½	109	111⅝	130
Total sales					102,090

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	76¾	77½	76¾	77½	$10,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d ctfs	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	30,000
Total sales					$55,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	$15,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.30	.30	.30	.30	500
Bullion	7.62½	7.62½	7.50	7.50	150
Bulwer	.14	.14	.14	.14	200
C. Eureka	60.12½	60.50	60.12½	60.50	170
C. & C. C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Croesus	.04	.05	.04	.05	1,400
Total sales					4,880

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Golden Fl'ce	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	500
Mercer	6.87½	6.87½	6.75	6.75	1,050
Ontario	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	10
Sil. King U.	14.62½	14.62½	14.50	14.62½	200
Victor	5.75	6.00	5.75	6.00	200
					4,880

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	66⅝	66⅞	65⅞	66½	975,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	..
American Bank Note	42	44
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	214
American Typefounders'	35⅜	..
American Typefounders' pf.	20	..
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	102	104
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177½	178
Barney & Smith Car	15	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. **42 Wall St.**

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. **29 Nassau St.**

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. **191 Broadway.**

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. **9 and 11 Nassau St.**

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

City of Tampa, Fla.

$300,000

Municipal Improvement Gold 6s,

DUE JAN. 1ST, 1921. INTEREST PAYABLE JAN. 1ST AND JULY 1ST.

Principal and interest payable in New-York in gold coin of present weight and fineness.

PRICE TO NET 5½ PER CENT.
Full particulars on application.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
Bankers,
34 Nassau St., New-York.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, **$6,300,000** of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of **three per cent.**

New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
C. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND CO. First Mortgage Bonds, Dated January 4th, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated January 4th, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five thousand and forty 44-100 dollars, ($5,040.44.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 17th day of February, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railway Company:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 15, 1896.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Financial.

Thirty-sixth Annual Statement
OF THE

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW-YORK.

W. A. BREWER, JR.,
PRESIDENT.

January 1, 1896.

Assets, - - - $13,676,883.82

Reserved for policies, N. Y. Standard 4 per cent., and all Liabilities.	13,131,770.96
New Insurance, 1895	8,000,000.00
Paid Policy Holders in 1895	1,811,591.09
Paid Policy Holders since Organization	27,002,325.62
Income, 1895	2,698,810.55

Assets Invested as follows:

Loans Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate, First Liens	$10,336,210.68
United States 4s	333,000.00
New-York City Bonds	247,500.00
Brooklyn Water Bonds	130,000.00
Municipal Bonds	13,300.00
Loans to Policy Holders on Co.'s Policies	511,060.03
Loans on Collaterals	327,000.00
Real Estate, Cost Value	577,409.15
Cash in Bank and Trust Companies	790,895.63
Interest Accrued, Net Amount of Premiums Deferred and in Transit, &c.	410,508.33
	$13,676,883.82

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton,	David Thomson,
Merritt Trimble,	Harold A. Sanderson,
W. A. Brewer, Jr.,	Roland G. Mitchell,
Robert Bowne,	Randolph F. Purdy,
Chas. H. Ludington,	George M. Hard,
Francis Speir,	John Hopson, Jr.,
Wm. Haxtun,	Henry S. Harper,
Benjamin Haxtun,	Elisha S. French,
Henry F. Hitch,	John W. Brannan, M.D.,
Charles P. Britton,	Henry Meigs,
Francis G. Adams,	E. V. Connett,
Frederic R. Coudert,	John B. Lawrence, Jr.

W. HAXTUN, V. President and Secretary.
E. S. FRENCH, 2d V. Pres. and Sup't of Ag'cies.
CYRUS MUNN, Assistant Secretary.
ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Actuary.
J. W. BRANNAN, M. D., Medical Director.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Att'ys, 52 Wall St., N. Y.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders OF THE Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Notice is Hereby Given, that the amendment to the plan and agreement for the reorganization of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's System, dated September 6, 1895, referred to in the notice heretofore published, dated January 3, 1896, is finally adopted, and said plan and agreement, as so amended, is hereby declared operative.

And Notice is Further Given, that holders of the $400,000 of **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City, and holders of the $169,000 of **Collateral Trust Mortgage Bonds** of said Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, who have not yet deposited the same with the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York City, may become parties to said agreement as amended, by depositing their bonds with the said New-York Security and Trust Company and United States Trust Company of New-York, respectively, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of bonds will be received, except in the discretion of the committee and upon the payment of a penalty of $50 per bond.

And Notice is Further Given, that Holders of Stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company may become parties to said agreement, as amended, by depositing their stock with The State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, or its agent, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, **on or before Saturday, February 29, 1896,** after which date no further deposits of stock will be received, except in the discretion of the Committee.

Stockholders must, at the time of making such deposit, pay to the said depositary the assessment of **$6 per share,** mentioned in said Plan and Agreement, which payment will be receipted for by said depositary on the certificates of deposit issued by it for said stock.

When, in the opinion of the Committee, a sufficient amount of stock has been deposited, application will be made to have the certificates of deposit issued therefor listed on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement as amended and now operative, may be obtained by application to any of the depositaries above named, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New-York, February 5, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.
W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
43 Wall Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 5, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company as above, on the 19th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock P. M. on Saturday the 8th instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday the 20th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting will be held THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad Street, in the City of New-York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1896.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung for election of Directors for the next year will take place on MONDAY, March 9, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, President.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 13th, at No. 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Dividends.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
THURSDAY, Feb. 13th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

22 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
50 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
5 shs. N. Y. & Boston Insurance Co., (in liq.)
50 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. pfd.
25 shs. Swedish Cream & Butter Separator Co. common.
$30,000 St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. 2d Mtge. Income Bds.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
150 shs. McDonald Nat. Lock Co., (Hypd.)
$6,000 American Rolling Stock Co., "Series A," Car Trust Certf's, 5 p. c., (Hypd.)
283 shs. Nat. Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
98 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
29 shs. First Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
$5,000 Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip, 1914.
$7,000 St. Louis and Iron Mountain R. R. (Arkansas Branch Exten.) 5 p. c. Endorsed Bds.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
11 shs. United Electric Light and Power Co. com.
$10,000 Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Western Gas Co. of Mil. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$5,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
96 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
$10,000 Missouri Pacific R'way Co. 1st Coll. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1920, (Hypothecated.)
$25,000 Missouri Pacific R'way Co. 5 p. c. Trust Bds., 1917, (Hypothecated.)
$1,000 Hurley (Wis.) Water Co. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bd., 1920.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co.
7 shs. United Electirc Light & Power Co., pfd.
100 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
100 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 2d pfd.
70 shs. Maryland Coal Co. pfd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 12:30 P. M.
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
800 shares Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co., $25 each, (hypothecated.)
60 shares Sherman Bank, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$2,000 Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis R. R. Co. Consolidated 7 p. c. Bonds, due 1914, (hypothecated.)
370 shares The North American Telegraph Co., $100 each, (incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota.)
1 share New-York Law Institute.
$7,500 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Co. 3d Mortgage 7 p. c. Registered Bonds, due 1912, (hypothecated.)
$5,000 Flint and Pere Marquette R. R. Co. (Port Huron Division) 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, due April 1, 1939.
$10,000 Reorganization Certificates of the New-York Perry Coal and Iron Co., and 2 Certificates $500 each for coupons of the New-York Perry Coal and Iron Co. Subject to assessment levied.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Copartnership Notices.

CERTIFICATE.—The undersigned, for the purpose of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify as follows:

1. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "OGDEN & WALLACE," and the principal place of business of such partnership is to be in the City, County, and State of New-York.

2. The general nature of the business to be carried on by such limited partnership is buying and selling iron and steel.

3. The names and residences of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows:

Theodore C. Wallace, who resides at No. 36 Prospect Avenue, in the Town of Montclair, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey;
John B. Carss, who resides at No. 537 West 141st Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York;
John H. Palmer, who resides at No. 179 Arlington Avenue, in the Town of East Orange, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, are the general partners, (the said Wallace, Carss, and Palmer, being a majority of the general partners composing the firm of Ogden & Wallace, which has heretofore carried on business within this State, under the firm name of Ogden & Wallace, and is now about to discontinue such business;) and,
Charles W. Ogden, who resides at No. 31 West 20th Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York,
is the special partner.

4. The said Charles W. Ogden has contributed the sum of Seventy-five Thousand ($75,000) dollars in actual cash as capital to the common stock of such limited partnership.

5. The period at which said partnership is to commence is the second day of January, 1896, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of December, 1898.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this second day of January, 1896, in the presence of—

JOHN P. LAMERDIN.
THEO. C. WALLACE,
JOHN B. CARSS,
JOHN H. PALMER,
CHARLES W. OGDEN.

State of New-York, City of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

On this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, before me personally appeared Theodore C. Wallace, John B. Carss, John H. Palmer, and Charles W. Ogden, to me known, and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledge to me that they executed the same.

JOHN P. LAMERDIN,
Commissioner of Deeds,
N. Y. City & Co.
ja7-1aw6wTu

Surrogate Notices.

SKELLEN, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SKELLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, at No. 37 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of February, 1896. CLARENCE M. SKELLEN, FREDERICK L. KINSEY, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Atty. for Executors, 37 Liberty St., N. Y. City. f4-1aw6mTu

JAY, ELIZABETH CLARKSON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John L. Sutherland, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1896. BANYER CLARKSON, Executor. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, Attorney for Executor, 71 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTu

BRADLEY, CATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE BRADLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Delahunty, 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1895. ELLEN M. HENNESSY, Executrix. JOHN DELAHUNTY, Attorney for the Executrix, No. 280 Broadway, New-York City. n26-1aw6mTu

QUACKENBUSH, FRANK T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank T. Quackenbush, late of the City of New-York, in said county, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 7 West 65th Street, New-York City, or Quassaick National Bank, Newburgh, N. Y., on or before the 7th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November 4th, 1895. RETTA R. QUACKENBUSH, JONATHAN N. WEEKS, Executor and Executrix. A. S. & W. F. Cassedy, Attys., Newburgh, N. Y. o5-1aw-6mT

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mTu

MORAN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Moran, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 68 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. D. COMYN MORAN, AMEDEE D. MORAN, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. au20-1aw6mTu

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The Conciliatory Cook.

From The New-York Weekly.

Mrs. Winks (enraged)—How is this? Mrs. Stuckup's letter of reference said you were a good cook, and yet you have utterly spoiled the first meal you attempted.

New Girl—Maybe Mrs. Stuckup don't know nothing about cookin'.

Mrs. Winks (mollified)—Probably that is the case. Well, I'll teach you myself.

JANE CAKEBREAD IN COURT

Lady Somerset's Protege, Arrested for the 280th Time, Gives Her Views.

From The London Times.

Jane Cakebread, the most famous of English misdemeanants, was again brought up in the North London Police Court yesterday, charged for the two hundred and eightieth time with drunkenness. She is sixty-seven years old. The prisoner was last charged at this court at the end of August, when she was sent to jail for a month. When she was released she was dispatched to her friends at Bishop's Stortford by Mr. Thomas Holmes, missionary of the Church of England Temperance Society. She, however, again fell into the hands of the police for drunkenness, and on Sept. 27 was committed for a month to Cambridge Jail.

At the expiration of that sentence she was received by Lady Henry Somerset at her home at Reigate, Surrey, and there, although miles away from any public house, her behavior was, nevertheless, so much like that of a drunken person that a medical man was called in and he certified that she was insane. Lady Henry Somerset was then obliged to send her back to Mr. Holmes. The latter provided her with suitable apartments at Tottenham, in the hope that before long she would be received in some public institution. On Monday she went off, avowing her intention of finding Mr. Holmes at the Police Court or getting locked up.

Constable 305N said that at 6 o'clock on Monday evening he found the prisoner drunk in the Stoke Newington Road. She had a very bad black eye, having apparently fallen down, and, as she was surrounded by a crowd of people and would not go away, witness was obliged to take her into custody.

The prisoner said, "Thank you, officer, that is the truth."

The officer added that a doctor was called in to dress the woman's eye, and that then she used most shocking language.

The prisoner: "Oh, officer! Your Worship, I will speak to you as a lady." She then went on to say that she had been received by Lady Henry Somerset at her home, but although Lady Henry treated her as a lady, she was not comfortable. There were other women there who were not to her taste. During her stay at Reigate she had hemmed 120 towels, 18 tablecloths, and a number of articles of children's clothing. Lady Henry had also given her a nice dress and a beautiful Bible, and had put inside the cover "Isabela Somerset." Still, although every kindness was shown to her, she wanted to get away and go to her relatives at Braffin, near St. Albans. With that object in view she came up to London, and asked Mr. Holmes to give her one night's lodging, so that she could start for Braffin next morning. She got her the lodging, but after that he never came near. She went out to find the missionary, but she met several people whom she knew, and they gave her a drink. Ultimately a man knocked her down and took a shilling from her.

Mr. Holmes said that he did secure a lodging for the prisoner, but she behaved so badly that the landlady became ill, and it came quite as a relief to them to hear that she had been locked up. There was no doubt that the accused was not in her right mind.

The prisoner: "Mr. Holmes, mind what you say. If every one had a memory, sense, ability, and a headpiece like mine they would do."

Mr. Marsham: "I suppose she is quite destitute?"

Mr. Holmes: "Undoubtedly. She has no friends who are able to help her. Nevertheless, she has a delusion that she is entitled to receive a fortune of £17,000."

The prisoner protested against the use of the word "delusion." Mr. Holmes suggested that the prisoner should be remanded for a medical opinion to be obtained as to her sanity. The Justice suggested that she should be sent to the workhouse infirmary; but the prisoner said she was not going to the workhouse. She had never had occasion to go to the workhouse before, and she certainly was not going now.

"You must either go there or to jail."

The prisoner: "You think I am not right, but I am, and I will not go to the workhouse. I will go to Holloway. Mr. Holmes is doing this so that he can get my property, but he shan't have it."

The Justice said it was necessary to get an opinion as to the prisoner's sanity, and she would be sent to Holloway for a week for that purpose.

The Vessel with the Longest Name.

From The Baltimore American.

The first Swedish steamship which has ever visited Baltimore is in port to load a full cargo of grain for the United Kingdom or the Continent. She possesses the longest name of any vessel afloat, being afflicted with the title, Olaf Reimhold Oscar Nordin. Her name appears on her stern only in the initials O. R. O. N., and the word "Oron" is used in cabling her arrival at and departure from ports. The steamer is the largest vessel flying the Swedish flag, and this is her first visit to America. There are about 500 steamers under the Swedish ensign, but they are too small to cross the Atlantic. Capt. Victor Nordin, who has previously visited America in the Swedish sailing ship Elette, is a brother of the owner of the steamer. He is a Swede, and so is his entire crew. The O. R. O. N. has a female cook and a stewardess, as have all the Swedish steamers. She started on the trip from Hernesand, Sweden, Dec. 20, and when the laborers left the ship they walked ashore on the ice, and the compasses were taken below to be thawed out, the thermometer registering 27° below zero. The O. R. O. N. was formerly the British steamer Huntsman, and has a deadweight capacity of 3,100 tons. She is constructed of iron, and is 201 feet in length. She belongs to O. Nordin of Hernesand, who bought her in Sunderland, and placed her under the Swedish flag last June.

Garfielde, Not Garfield.

From The Paris (Ky.) Kentuckian-Citizen.

An article copied from some Northern paper tells of the late President Garfield preaching in Kentucky. C. C. Moore writes of hearing the President preach in Berea Church, between Paris and Lexington, but his description of the man applies to our editorial predecessor, Selucius Garfielde. The latter did preach here, and, as said, there was much free thinking in his discourses, and the result was he, after being in Congress, died in Washington City. Garfielde came to Kentucky from New-Hampshire with Judge Whitaker of Mason, as teacher; was the youngest member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, legislator in California in 1851, editor and State Elector in Kentucky in 1855 and 1856, then went to Washington Territory as Land Register, and returned as Delegate to Congress. He was an even abler man than President Garfield. Gen. Roger Hanson, who debated with him as Electoral candidate for the State at large, said he was the ablest canvasser he ever met. He was a Democrat here, but turned Republican in Washington.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 11:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 7 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Tampa.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Lisbonense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Lisbonense";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo, (letters for Trinidad must be directed "per Tjomo";) at 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Creole Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Creole Prince";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Cartagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. *24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Spree, Tu., Feb. 11,	10 AM	Spree, Tu., Mch. 10,	10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18,	10 AM	Saale, Tu., Mch. 17,	10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25,	10 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3,	10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 31,	10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

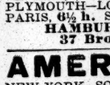
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

°HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
†Werra, Feb. 29, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A. M. | Bismarck, April 9, 11 AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON, 4½ h. CHERBOURG—PARIS, 6 h. Special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK	Feb. 12	NEW-YORK	March 4
ST. PAUL	Feb. 19	ST. PAUL	March 11
PARIS	Feb. 26

TO PROMOTE AGRICULTURE

A Committee Organized to Begin Work Next Month.

PROMINENT MEN ARE INTERESTED

Farmers of Westchester to Have the Advantages of University Extension Instruction—Mrs. Comstock Tells of the Aims.

A body, to be known as the Committee on the Promotion of Agriculture, was organized yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in the United Charities Building.

Among the members are ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Dodge, Jacob H. Schiff, G. Howard Davidson, George T. Powell, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, and Mrs. A. B. Comstock.

It was decided to begin practical work in Westchester County the 1st of March. Mr. Powell of the committee was put in charge of the work, which will be in the nature of University Extension instruction applied to agriculture.

A meeting of the members of the committee was held last Friday at the residence of Mr. Hewitt. There was a large attendance. In addition to the members of the committee, there were present Mrs. Anna B. Comstock of Cornell University, and Messrs. MacNamee, Morehead, and Kelgaard.

The idea at first was to form a National society. After consideration that plan was abandoned, and those interested concluded to begin work in the county only.

Mr. Powell, at the meeting of Mr. Hewitt's, stated that his idea of agricultural work on the University Extension plan would be to hold sessions of two or three days' length at some central point in the different towns. There the farmers could gather and receive the best instruction that could be given by professors of Cornell or other colleges. This instruction would cover such subjects as the care of the soil, fertilizers, dairy science, fruit culture, poultry, and the management of the highest-class and the highest-priced dairy goods for city consumers.

The organization of farmers' reading clubs was considered as a means of continuing the work that would be begun at the three-days' session of the agricultural schools—gatherings for study and discussion of agricultural subjects. The social benefit, it was argued, would be not only that it would hold the rural population, but would attract to the country men of means, as in former days. Mrs. Comstock spoke of the need of dairy instruction.

All the plans suggested at the previous meeting were practically adopted yesterday.

Mrs. Comstock was present at that meeting. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES had a few moments' conversation with her before the session opened.

"Our American cheeses," said Mrs. Comstock, "do not bring the same prices that the cheeses from Canada do. They are of a poorer quality—not so well made. There are several reasons for this, but the important one is the lack of knowledge on the part of the manufacturers. Farmers' boys, who have some little idea of how cheeses are made, start into the business without proper preparation.

"I was brought up, as a child, in Cattaraugus County. I was a farmer's daughter, and I have always been interested in dairy work. Cattaraugus ships in one season 20,000,000 pounds of cheese. That is our record. There has been a great depression in agriculture in every way of late years, so much so that farms which formerly brought in an income of $1,500 now bring in only $500. The price of cheese is so low that it hardly pays to manufacture it.

"If, however, our farmers understood the manufacture of a superior quality, they could command higher prices. To enable them to do this my idea is to start Winter schools, to be held each year for a month or six weeks, in some good cheese factory, where practical instruction can be given. The farmers would be well grounded by scientific men in the very best methods of making cheese, and at a very small cost to themselves. The instructors should be not only scientific, but practical men. We should have no trouble, I am sure, in securing a factory for the school. I should like to see the experiment tried for a year.

"We have had the school at Cornell—I am not connected with it—since the State gave the buildings, about two years ago. That only gives an opportunity to a comparatively few men, those who have no families, and can afford to come. We train them, and they go out to teach, but we do not directly reach the large body of farmers.

"In addition to the regular cheese school, I would like to have lectures given by experts upon the proper feeding of cows, value and methods of testing milk, and all subjects allied to dairy work. Above all things, I would have lectures of advice as to methods of marketing cheese. Usually the men who make the cheese are their own salesmen. They do not understand it, and they have to depend upon middle men to a great extent, and do not dispose of their products to the best advantage. I would even have the men advised as to good firms to deal with.

"The benefit of this will be that the men will take the pride in their work that people do who do things well, and label their products, and keep them up to the standard the name will imply. The lecture should be free to the people, and the general dissemination of knowledge would be a benefit to the country at large.

"Mr. Hewitt said the other day that dairy schools in England had done a great deal of good. Where formerly a large part of the butter was brought from Denmark, it is now made at home. Those schools are under the care of the Government.

"Manufactured cheese ought to be as good as the home made. One thing the cheese manufacturer has to look out for is poor milk. You cannot be sure that people are careful about feeding. There is a great deal of milk that is returned because of its poor quality. A good cheesemaker has influence. If he gets a good price for his cheese the farmers are likely to be strongly influenced by his demand for good milk.

"My interest in cheese making dates back to the time when we made cheese at home. I was born on a farm, where they had forty cows. I went away to school when I was quite young, but I never ceased to enjoy farm life. Our cheese house was my great delight. It was a special building, away from the others, so that the cheese could be kept cool. It was a building perhaps 50 feet long by 25 feet wide. There was a board partition at one end, and the room where the cheese was made was entirely separate. The cheese room itself, with its white muslin curtains, shining floors, and the cheese in uniform rows, I really think appealed to my aesthetic senses.

"In the farm schools I think later we can teach the manufacture of the fancy high-priced cheeses. The schweitzer, pine-apple, and other cheeses are not made in this country, but there is no reason why they should not be."

Another thing which has been discussed by the members of the committee is the introduction of "nature studies" into the common schools. "There is nothing taught in the public schools," it is said, "which has reference to country life. The normal schools could, with great value, train teachers in natural science work applied to agriculture that their graduates may, in the rural schools, give the instruction so much needed."

The Committee on the Promotion of Agriculture came into existence through the work done by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the interests of agriculture and the investigations made.

Republican Factions in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen.

One faction of the Republican Party in this State is represented by old leaders, who have the party machinery in their hands and are desirous of securing for themselves the Florida Federal offices; the other is composed of a conservative and self-respecting element, to whom the old party leaders and their methods are distasteful. The former seems to think that by putting into the field a full State ticket they could impress the National organization and secure a substantial advantage for themselves in case the Federal positions in Florida should be apportioned by a Republican President, while the latter appear to desire such a reorganization as would eliminate the leaders and practices that have become odious and discreditable, and enable the party to command the respect not only of the National organization, but of the people of the State. The Democrats of Florida, for obvious reasons, would like to see the last-named element control the coming State Convention.

HAVE JOINED THE UNITED PRESS

More Newspapers Accepting the Service of the Greatest News Organization in the World.

BRADFORD, Penn., Feb. 10.—The Sunday Post said editorially yesterday:

The exclusive franchise of the United Press service has been secured by this paper. The benefits to be derived by the publishers as well as the readers are not necessary to state in detail. For the past sixteen years The United Press has done faithful work in Bradford seven days in the week. The Era, Star, and the late Sunday News, patrons of the service, gave to their readers morning, afternoon, and Sunday morning the cream of news that occurred in all parts of the United States and foreign countries. In the past two years the growth of The United Press has been as remarkable as phenomenal, and it now enjoys the patronage of every leading journal in the United States, as well as Canada.

There is a cause for this and easily explained. The best talent in the business, editorial, and telegraphic departments of the concern are engaged by the association. W. P. Phillips, the energetic manager, aided by competent men in the various duties necessitated by a service covering every portion of the globe, has distanced all competitors in the furnishing of news, fresh, reliable, and of interest. The United Press service stands to-day in the opinion of a large majority of the profession the peer of any organization that distributes news to the public.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 10.—The Leader this afternoon notices the recent change of the Bradford, (Penn.) Era from the news service of The United Press to that of "The Associated Press," and published the following under the caption: "Wanted a Cheaper Service":

In announcing the change of its telegraphic news service, beginning with last week, The Bradford Era says: "Heretofore The United Press has served telegraphic news for this paper, but of late the service has not been satisfactory, and hence the change."

"As this seems to cast a reflection on the good character and efficiency of the news service of The United Press, we are advised that the statement of The Era is false. No complaint has been made of the news report. The real reason for the change is that The Era wanted a cheaper service. It could not afford, or at least, would not afford, to pay the price which The United Press charged for its first-class news report. It would have continued this news report, which it had enjoyed for years, if The United Press had consented to furnish it at the price which The Era wanted to pay for it; but rather than come down to The Era's low figure, The United Press preferred that it should go to the Chicago Associated Press for a cheap service.

"Credulous people are liable to be innocently misled by the statement in The Era that hereafter it will use the "news dispatches of The Associated Press," coupled as it is with the additional statement "that The Associated Press is recognized as the foremost news-gathering agency in the world."

"Every intelligent journalist knows that the organization known as The Associated Press was consolidated a few years ago with The United Press, making the latter, in the language of The Era, in reality "the foremost news-gathering agency in the world." It is the old story of stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, when a newspaper which has lost its membership in The United Press and is forced to put up with a cheaper or inferior service strives to create the impression, by the use of the name, "The Associated Press," that it has made a change for the better. The Leader receives its telegraphic news report of The United Press."

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Rockford Evening Republican began to-day to receive the day service of The United Press.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The Daily Blade, a leading paper of Southern Ohio, appeared this afternoon with the telegraph news service of The United Press.

SISTERSVILLE, West Va., Feb. 10.—The Daily Oil Review began to-day to receive the wire service of The United Press.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Feb. 10.—The Arizona Gazette, known as the ablest and leading morning paper of Phoenix, Arizona, has this day begun to take the report of The United Press, abandoning that which it has hitherto received.

BLAZE ON THE BOWERY

A Fire Which Is Being Investigated—Jungman's Narrow Escape—He Prayed for Water, It Came.

Fire about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at 202 Bowery, on of the old landmarks of that thoroughfare, caused a great deal of excitement and almost resulted in the death of one man. The place was occupied by the tailor and clothing shop of N. Marx.

Thomas Byrnes, a Bowery lodger, was going by, when the glass in the windows was blown out, and particles of it cut his hand. The flames burst out in a great volume, illuminating the Bowery for blocks. Two alarms were sounded.

While the firemen were working below an old man, Louis Jungman, who slept in the Phoenix Enamel Company's shop, on the second floor, was hanging on the peak of the roof, in a broken skylight, gasping for breath and water. Flames had cut off his escape, and he had hurried to the roof hanging part way out of the skylight. At the moment when he thought his strength had given out, and while praying devoutly for water, the firemen arrived and turned the hose on him.

"I prayed for water, and it came," said the old man, as the firemen handed him down.

The loss was about $3,000, covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a gas jet, which was left burning. There is suspicion of some underhand work in connection with the blaze, which is being investigated. It was only two doors from the tailor store that a fire broke out Sunday night so filled with escaping gas that another ten minutes would have seen it blown to pieces. All the burners in the building were found turned on. The police and the Fire Marshal are yet investigating this incident in the Plonsky shoe store. Now they will also look into the fire in the tailor shop.

DOUBLE FUNERAL AT BOWERY MISSION

Young Men, Converts, Died in Bellevue Hospital at Same Hour.

The funeral services of two young men, both of whom died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday last, almost at the same hour, and who were regular attendants at the Bowery Mission, 105 Bowery, were held yesterday at the mission house, at the same time. The men were Frank Desabaye, twenty-one years old, a native of New Orleans, and Thomas Moore, twenty-five years old, whose place of residence is not known. Both of the men were "converted" at the Bowery mission, and formed each other's acquaintance there. Desabaye died of appendicitis, and Moore of pneumonia.

The mother of Frank Desabaye lives at New Orleans. She telegraphed to have her boy buried at her expense. Mrs. Desabaye, when she was informed that her son was sick, sent him a remittance of money a few days before he died, through the Rev. John Lewis Clark, of the Collegiate Church.

Desabaye landed from New Orleans a few months ago, and could not get work. When his health gave out he went to Bellevue. Nothing is known about Moore. He had been assisted by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, of Montclair, N. J., a philanthropic lady, who takes an interest in the Bowery mission. The services were conducted by the Rev. Stephen Merritt and Mr. Clark. William Louis Klopsch, of The Christian Herald, and Mrs. Bird also spoke. Interment was at Mount Olivet Cemetery, L. I.

To Vote on Free Silver in Texas.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The State Central Democratic Committee of Texas has appointed June 6 as the day for holding primary elections to choose delegates to the Democratic State Nominating Convention, and members of a convention to name delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

At the same primaries the Democrats are to vote for or against the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1, and the result of that vote is to operate as a command to the Texas Senators and Representatives in Congress as to how they shall vote on the silver question.

There can be no objection to submitting this question to the people. Let them have their way. If they want silver money or paper money, if they want to repudiate the public debt and overthrow their Government, and a decisive majority of them shall determine to do all that and more, who shall hinder them? But a vote on these questions in Texas will determine nothing. The people of the Union, and not those of a State, are going to control these matters.

So far as Texas is concerned, its Democratic Committee seems to be under the domination of the anti-progress element, whose doctrine is to down railroads, sound money, and public and private enterprise generally. It is very doubtful if the great State of Texas will indorse such Socialistic tendencies.

ERASTUS WIMAN NOW FREE

Indictments Against Him for Forgery Dismissed by Judge McMahon.

PAPERS INDORSED BY COL. FELLOWS

Decision of the Court of Appeals Left the People with No Facts Upon Which to Seek Another Conviction.

Judge McMahon of the Court of General Sessions yesterday dismissed the two indictments against Erastus Wiman for forgery.

The indictments were indorsed for dismissal by District Attorney Fellows, who handed up the papers. The indorsement said that at the General Term the Supreme Court had reversed the conviction found, holding that the act alleged did not constitute forgery, and this reversal having been sustained by the Court of Appeals there was no course but to dismiss the indictments, the people having no further facts on which to go to trial.

Col. Fellows had intended to lay the papers before Justice Smyth, but as the latter did not go to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, the District Attorney went before Judge McMahon.

Mr. Wiman was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on June 15, 1894, and was sentenced to confinement for five years and a half in State prison. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term, and the conviction was reversed several months ago. An appeal was taken by the People to the Court of Appeals, which sustained the Supreme Court and granted a new trial last December. The decision was of such a character as to leave the District Attorney without facts warranting a new trial.

Mr. Wiman was accused of forging the name of E. W. Bullinger, his business partner, to a check for $5,000. In his own defense Mr. Wiman said he was badly in need of money in his business, and believed that he had the right to sign his partner's name. The chief point made by the defense was that there was no criminal intent.

The check was drawn by Wiman in the name of R. G. Dun & Co., with whose business Mr. Wiman had been connected for several years. The check was drawn to the order of E. W. Bullinger, who knew nothing about it. Mr. Wiman deposited the check to the credit of his own bank account. After conviction, Justice Barrett granted a certificate of reasonable doubt, and bail was fixed at $30,000.

On the trial it was shown that there was an agreement under which the business of R. G. Dun & Co. was conducted at the time of the alleged forgery, that Wiman was to draw checks and was to receive a certain sum each year. But Mr. Dun, the complainant in the case, said he had largely overdrawn the sum to which he was entitled. It was conceded that Mr. Wiman had the right to draw the alleged forged check, but not to indorse it.

The General Term held that it should have been left to the jury to decide whether Mr. Wiman, who was a partner, could rob himself.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman tried the case for the people, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and A. B. Boardman were counsel for Mr. Wiman.

Mr. Wiman was confined in the City Prison for several weeks after his conviction pending the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt, when he was admitted to bail.

Mr. Wiman—or rather his wife, for he is not an American citizen—had large real estate interests on Staten Island, and it was his boast that he owned more real estate within ten miles of the City Hall of New-York than any other man. When he got into financial difficulties with R. G. Dun & Co. he turned over all his Staten Island property to a receiver for the benefit of his creditors. Three months before his assignment he was credited with being a millionaire. The panicky times of 1893 and 1894 caused Mr. Wiman's financial downfall. He had so many great enterprises on his hands that he could not carry them.

MAMIE HUGHES'S LIGHT SENTENCE.

Judge McMahon Yields Several Times to Her Counsel's Plea for Mercy.

Mamie Hughes, thirty-two years old, of 504 West Twenty-eighth Street, pleaded guilty, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, to assault in the second degree. She had been indicted for assault in the first degree, for stabbing Policeman McNamara in the face on Jan. 8 with a pair of scissors.

Judge McMahon said he would not send her to State prison for five years, but would sentence her to two years in the penitentiary. Her counsel, Mr. Coleman, who had already made a long plea for mercy, again asked that more mercy be extended.

Judge McMahon said he would further reduce the sentence to a year and a half. Mr. Coleman again pleaded for more mercy, and the Judge said he would make the sentence one year. Again the lawyer argued for a smaller sentence, but the Judge stood firm at one year.

A LONG DELAY OPPOSED.

Hearing To-day in the Post Office Case Against Carson and Yennie.

The hearing of the defense in the case of George Carson and Sidney Yennie, accused of robbing the Post Office at Springfield, Ill., was adjourned yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields until this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Daniel O'Connell, counsel for the defendants, said that he hoped to get several witnesses, and asked for an adjournment until Thursday or later. Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman strenuously opposed so long an adjournment. "It was just such tactics of delay," he said, "that gave opportunity for the escape of Allen, Russell, and Killoran from the Ludlow Street Jail, and I do not propose that these men shall have the same chance."

Mr. O'Connell's motion for the discharge of the prisoners on the ground that their identity had not been established was denied by Commissioner Shields.

Daniel Levy Seeks Release.

Daniel Levy, forty years of age, of 315 Fifth Avenue, who was committed to Ward's Island by Magistrate Simms several days ago, as an insane person, was in the Supreme Court, before Justice Beach, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release from the institution.

Smith & Holme appeared for Levy, Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie for the Ward's Island authorities, and De Lancey Nicoll for Mrs. Harriet Lehmann, who says she has been annoyed for fourteen years by Levy. The case was put down for a hearing on Friday.

Mrs. Harriet Lehmann alleged that Levy has followed her and forced his attentions upon her for fourteen years. She is the daughter of Emanuel Lehmann, known as the "Cotton King," and several years ago she married her cousin, Sigmund Lehmann. Levy professed to be in love with Harriet Lehmann fourteen years ago, and even after her marriage he is alleged to have annoyed her with his attentions. Levy was arrested twice, but managed to escape punishment, and it is said that lately he became so persistent that he was arrested on the charge that he was insane. His friends say that he is seemingly rational, except when Mrs. Lehmann's name is mentioned. He never introduces her name himself, however.

Justice Smyth Hears a Civil Case.

Justice Smyth sat in the civil division of the Supreme Court yesterday for the first time since his election to the Supreme Court. He had been sitting since Jan. 1 in the Criminal Branch. He took his seat in Part VI. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court and began calling the calendar. The first case marked ready was a suit for an absolute divorce brought by Sophie Schnetzky against her husband, Davis Schnetzky.

The Justice checked the testimony several times and then took the papers, reserving his decision.

Lawyer and Client Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday ordered an indictment for perjury against William D. Murphy, lawyer, and John J. Humphrey, his client, and also an additional indictment against Murphy for subornation of perjury in a suit against the Bank for Savings to recover a deposit.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

78—Dailey vs. Brown & Fleming. 42—Deutsche American Packet Company vs. International. 67—Kelley vs. Steamboat Albany. 32—Waring vs. Tug. James T. Easton. 23—Harris vs. Steamship H. M. Whitney. 35—Metropolitan Steamboat Company vs. Harris. 38—Schwarzschild & Co. vs. National Steamship Company. 39—Goldsmith vs. same. 82—Lockhardt vs. American Export Coal Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

1861—Stern Brothers vs. United States. 2124—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 897—Tiffany & Co. vs. United States. 1903—United States vs. Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher. 2119—Morano vs. United States. 1376—United States vs. Claflin. 2187—F. W. Stemmler & Co. vs. United States. 1105—Well & Co. vs. United States. 1230—American Trading Company vs. United States. 2164—Davis vs. United States. 987—Oppenheim vs. United States. 2170—Bellini vs. United States. 1091—Blumenthal vs. United States. 1459—White & Co. vs. United States. 2188—Hague & Co. vs. United States. 1722—Stachelberg & Co. vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—25—Blanck vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 27—Johnson vs. Thing. 68—Saunders vs. Agricultural Insurance Company. 65—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 68—Hoar vs. McNiece. 70—Flack vs. Beasel. 75—Snyder vs. Seaman. 76—Haux vs. Dry Dock Savings Institution. 77—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbert. 7—Brehmer vs. Kaempfer. 9—People ex rel. McCauley vs. McClave. 66—Wilhelm vs. Federgren. 35—Scott vs. Scott. 41—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 17—Lawler vs. French. 69—Graham vs. Graham. 52—Eisenman vs. Heine. 72—Matter of Flint. 14—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. 33—Haebler vs. Lutgen.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Romsen vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 2—Lyman vs. Shipherd. 3—Halloran vs. Morgan. 4—Hecht vs Hecht. 5—Bokkellen vs. Bokkellen. 6—Buttenweiser vs. Crawford. 7—Macy vs. Welling. 8—Cunningham vs. Wiltsee vs. 9—McGinley vs. Bank for Savings. 10—Cook vs. Cook. 11—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 12—People ex rel. Buckley vs. Roosevelt. 13—Thompson vs. Weld. 14—Goldstein vs. Ladies' Deborah and Child's Nursery. 15—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 16—Haines vs. Patterson. 17—Wilson vs. Andruss. 18—Northern Pacific Railway Company vs. Graham. 19—Feeney vs. Schaffer. 20—Matter of Office Furniture Supply Company. 21—Bates vs. New-York Recorder Company. 22—Marshall vs. Marshall. 23—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Stern vs. Rappaport. 25—Bradley vs. Kennedy. 26—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 27—Glascow vs. Tilton. 28—Rader vs. Agne. 29—Shrady vs. Logan. 30—Matter of Baby Sewing Company. 31—Pursell Manufacturing Company vs. Grant. 32—Brown vs. Brown. 33—The Manhattan Railway Company vs. Loos. 34—Bank of British North America vs. Boyle. 35—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 36—Ludlam vs. Farnham. 27—Matter of Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company. 38—Actors' Fund vs. Beaudet. 39—Gomble vs. Lennon. 40—McMullen vs. Hopper. 41—Genovese vs. Third Avenue Railway Company. 42—People vs. Mullen. 43—Newton vs. Lyman. 44—Matter of Eighty-second Street. 45—McLoughlin vs. McLoughlin. 46—Levy vs. Valenti. 47—Mengis vs. Continental National Bank. 48—Paine vs. Myers. 49—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 50—People vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 51—Fleet vs. Cronin. 52—Cooper vs. Cooper. 53—Benson vs. Birnley. 54—Matter of Stage. 55—Lewis vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 56—Levensohn vs. Hertzfeld. 57—Miner vs. Robertson. 58—Carqueville vs. Ohlsen. 59—Fooster vs. Livingston.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austin, Receiver of Taxes Upon—1—Auld. 2—Byrne. 3—Corbin. 4—Empire Paving and Construction Company. 5—Fleming. 6—Hughes. 7—Greacon vs. Higgins. 9—Holmes. 10—Houston. 11—Hoyt. 12—Hughes. 13—Ivins. 14—Jay. 15—J. Harper Bonnell Company. 16—John Good Cordage and Machine Company. 17—Johnson. 18—John Russell Pin Company. 19—Keistan. 20—Kendall. 21—Kiernan. 22—Kapidus. 23—Lauterbach. 24—Lobenthal. 25—Lobenthal. 26—Macrae. 27—Magee Furnace Company. 28—Marsop. 29—Mayer. 30—Meday. 31—Moulds. 32—McCann. 33—McCoy. 34—McCurdy. 35—Nesbit. 36—Nichols.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—Matter of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Blanco vs. Murray. 1620—Matthiessen vs. Goodman. 1463—Same vs. same. Wilson vs. Clancy.

Demurrers.—2—Patrick vs. Underwood. 3—Fisher vs. Ocean Navigation and Pier Company. 4—Ernst vs. New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company. 11—Ward vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 35—Muller vs. Anderson.

Preferred Causes.—1818—Stiefel vs. Schwab. 1894—Clark vs. Travers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1260—Cullen vs. Gallagher. 1333—Lenare vs. Rodgers. 1398—Goddard vs. Delury. 1399—Same vs. same. 1403—Goodman vs. Delury. 1455—Roe vs. Delury. 1456—Same vs. same. 1478—Fairchild vs. Yoran. 1492—Vosseler vs. Jones. 1523—Wilmart vs. McGrane. 1527—Price vs. Levy. 1536—Irving Savings Institution vs. Buxton. 1564—Rohe vs. Diefen. 1565—Wenstrom Electric Company vs. Bloomer. 1574—Roe vs. Delury. 1575—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. same. 1576—Simon vs. same. 1577—Robert vs. Thompson. 1624—Corn vs. Rotschild. 555—Foster vs. Meyer. 2251—Stokes vs. Stokes. 1061—Aultmon & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 1285—Marshall vs. De Corwova. 1223—Bennett vs. Bennett. 938—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1607—Mamoney vs Nelson. 1678—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Mann. 1681—Bloodgood vs. Seidell. 1686—Hoogan vs. Leo.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7126—Booth vs. Benson. 4792—Bezozi vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 6884—Schulz vs. Halpin. 6340—Ernst vs. Nugent. 3785—Lowry vs. Lisbons. 7223—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 6393—Oppenheimer vs. Canary. 4264—Duderstadt vs. Phipps. 5286—Vilas vs. New-York Air Brake Company. 6946—Amchanitzky vs. Amchanitzky. 6023—Hoffman vs. Thompson. 6712—Lindner vs. Tekulsky. 4518—Thompson vs. Cordes. 6723—Vitoreli vs. Oppenheim. 7102—Moulin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6930—Vaughan vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Case will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

1838—Doller vs. Union Railway. 1592—Jones vs. Union Railway Company. 1207—Hall vs. The Recorder Company. 1395—Doncourt vs. Press Publishing Company. 1753—Reilly vs. Wallace. 1819—Schanda vs. Sulzberger. 1054—Ball Electric Manufacturing Company vs. Ball Electric Light Company. 1988—Ball vs. Ball Electric Manufacturing Company. 1947—McDonnell vs. St. John's Church, Orange. 1960—Ehrlich vs. Fedegreen. 1964—Brown vs. Sinclair. 1978—Wilmerding vs. Field. 2027—Hahn vs. Pirolla. 2053—Coogan vs. Thompson. 2054—Coogan vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2250.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X.

1392—Gutwillig vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1745—Schwarz vs. Boettzen & Hinze. 2046—Tuck vs. Goldberger. 2097—McSwegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1726—Clemons vs. Rouse. 692—Ford vs. the Mayor, &c. 737—Kelly vs. Fitzpatrick.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cross to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Monday, Feb. 17.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Sigfried L. Schwabach, Phillipina Lucas, Adam Scherrer, Sara R. Schuyler, Franz Loesch, Margaret P. Meldrum, and Martin Bauer. At 2 P. M.: Louis Koelle, Barbara Bruns, and John D. Lawson. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

749—Hughes vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 3346—Rosenfeld vs. Tamsen. 3347—Ebenreiter vs. same. 1967—Frohley vs. Sherman. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 756—Clark vs. Goldstein. 457—Frischman vs. Zimmerman. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3432½—Dunn vs. Wehle. 372—Strauss vs. Runkel. 884—J. E. Linde Paper Company vs. Supreme Council, Order of Round Robin. 455—Frankowitz vs. Koehler. 1937—Casey vs. Cosmopolitan Club. 758—Cornella vs. Hopkins. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 203—St. Clair vs. Leuchtaler. 1217—Jansen vs. Mitchell. 3470½—Fitzgerald vs. Timmons. 875—Williams vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2262—Moses vs. Bonsenet. 257—Feligri vs. Fetri. 446—Kaplan vs. Agne. 997—Rochman vs. Berger. 908—Hogan vs. Altschul. 999—Fuerth vs. Kisicleheimer. 1000—Same vs. same. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 801—Legrand vs. Ward. 1002—McCarthy vs. Chase.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

946—Flynn vs. Flynn. 983—Payne vs. Shea. 3077—Cowan vs. Tamsen. 3078—Mendelsohn vs. same. 3079—Sommer vs. same. 1013—Palley vs. Singer Manufacturing Company. 962—Waun vs. Nichols. 984—Johnson vs. Maxwell. 1014—Herman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 957—Tyler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 301—Baker vs. Thomas. 300—New-York Electric Equipment Company vs. Lynch. 3338—Block vs. Canter. 1027—Cudlipp vs. Olive. 563—Armour vs. Barz. 620—Starace vs. Cohn. 885½—Carroll vs. Stern. 1007—George P. Rowell Advertising Company vs. American Cereal Roasting Company. 1023—Gessner vs. Duane. 1201—Lehman vs. Sexton. 1595—Oelbermann vs. Hockstadler. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 309—Spence vs. Leavett.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

764—Ogden vs. Ogden. 151—Gregor vs. McKee. 912—Otis vs. Lewis. 915—Glaser vs. Albert. 725—Douschkiss vs. Prince. 700—O'Connell vs. Herbst. 671—Deutch vs. Adamm. 724—Photo-Engraving Company vs. Oil Paint and Drug Reporter. 926—Cornell vs. Nassau Newspaper Delivery Company. 780—Kappel vs. Blumenthal. 814—Berg vs. Caplon. 714—Hess vs. Kircher. 782—Silberman vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 861—Kaplan vs. International Navigation Company. 867—Schey vs. Cohen. 971—Scanlon vs. Gallagher. 975—Goldstein vs. Baer. 976—Cohen vs. Baer. 767—Garrity vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 673—Minner vs. Thramann. 691—Weiser vs. Budweiser Brewing Company. 723—Vought vs. Fiss. 726—Winegradh vs. Weiss. 833—Lawson vs. Feldherr. 632—Evans vs. Mack. 656—Goldsmith vs. Jokousky. 669—De Freece vs. Johnson. 834—Crandall & Godly Co. vs. Gerow. 835—Same vs. Boulanger. 837—New vs. Beiser.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, C.J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on.

Short Causes.—3584—Mori vs. Du Vivier. 3730—Hanover National Bank vs. J. Kroder. 3425—Goodwin vs. Swedish Cream Butter Depositor Company. 3687—Rauth vs. Rosenberg. 3337—Stewart vs. Forst. 3749—Murray vs. Carter. 3747—American Cereal Company vs. Cassidy. 2351—Maccauly vs. Hart. 3420—Ludington vs. Seguine.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1046.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—William J. Barry. 2—Domenico Barrio. 3—Berril Pellkan vs. Kahlman Freedman. Michael Luckman, and Jacob Auguld. 4—James J. Mooney. 5—Constantine D. Kaimlares. 6—Charles Voss. 7—Cornelius McCarthy. 8—Henry Meyer.

Pleadings.—1—Maggie McArdle. 2—Har

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE TO THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It Acquires the Southwest Corner of Broadway and Liberty Street—Other Transactions by Brokers.

The Washington Life Insurance Company has bought the property at the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street, extending to Temple Street, 53.6 by 159.7 by 82.2 on Temple Street and 109.11 on the southerly side. The price paid was something over $1,250,000. The corner plot, 29.5 feet front on Broadway, with the fronts on Liberty and Temple Streets, was sold by the Wolfe estate, which bought it in partition in 1892 for $770,000. Now $1,000,000 is paid for it. The adjoining piece on Broadway, now also acquired by the company, has belonged to the Bininger estate for many years. A one-hundred-and-twentieth part of this and other property of the estate was conveyed to George H. Draper in 1884 for $2,500. The property obtained by the insurance company is incumbered with leases which will not expire until May, 1897. Then the present buildings will be torn down and a new one, not to exceed fifteen stories, will be erected. On the corner now is a five-story brick building. Adjoining it is a four-story and basement brownstone one. The brokers in the transaction just completed were E. A. Cruikshank & Co. and Hoffman Brothers.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold to an investor, for Warren E. Dennis, at about $40,000, the leasehold property at 20 Warren Street, 25 by 100, with five-story stone-front building.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Caesar Cone, to Mrs. Margaret Stobo, at $29,500, the three-and-one-half-story stone and brick dwelling 214 West Seventy-ninth Street, 19 by 56, with extension by 102.2.

Mr. T. H. McManus has sold, at about $5,500 each, the six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, 25 feet east of Eleventh Avenue.

The clients of Stern & Rushmore, who recently bought the eight lots at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street have resold the same to George R. Schieffelin at an advance.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for A. B. Kight the five-story American basement brownstone dwelling 90 Riverside Drive, 20 by 64 by 100.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon, the following officers of the new Real Estate Board of Brokers were elected: President—William Henry Fo:som; Vice President—Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.; Treasurer—Frank R. Houghton; Secretary—P. J. Treacy.

Among the plans filed with the Building Department yesterday was one by Mr. D. O. Mills, for one of his two hotels for mechanics and others who wish comfortable quarters at a low price. This one will be at the northwest corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets. The other will be on Depau Row, Brooklyn.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, under foreclosure, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, to L. S. Samuel, at $9625, the property at 813 Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Cedar Street, 20.3 by 168 by 25.6 by 64.9 by 109 14.58 by 90, with three-story frame building with store in front and two-story frame in rear.

Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, under foreclosure, to John H. Tingley, at $55,000, the five-story stone-front building with store, 53 Warren Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of West Broadway, 25.2 by 76.2.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executors and trustees' sale, 249 Tenth Avenue, and 504 to 508 West Twenty-third Street, forming southwest corner, 24.8 by 100, three four-story brick buildings.

By Philip A. Smyth, Public Administrator's sale, leasehold of 432 East Eighteenth Street, south side, 144 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 92, two-story brick factory.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 324 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 233.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brownstone flat.

By William M. Ryan, administratrix's sale, leasehold of 509 West Twentieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, four-story and basement brick flat with two-story extension.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Emmett R. Olcott, referee, 71 Convent Avenue, east side, 699.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,929; prior mortgage, $25,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, Jr., referee, Bradhurst Avenue, west side, 749.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 129.11 by 125. Due on judgment, $2,465.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, Francis P. Lowrey, referee, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, 117 by 250, with five-story brick malthouse, and with land under water riparian rights, and rights to roadway of Twelfth Avenue; also 84 Tenth Avenue, east side, 77.10 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 28 by 90, vacant; also 456 West Sixteenth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.3, vacant; also 542 to 546 Eighth Avenue, east side, 13.10 feet north of Thirty-seventh Street, 39 by 64.1 by 39.2 by 64.1, three-story brick building, with stores; also 436 Pearl Street, 25 by 147 by 25 by 152, five-story brick building, with store.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the tenancy by the courtesy of George Wittschen, to 153 West Thirty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, 25.2 by 80.3 by 25.3½ by 82.11¾, five-story brick flat, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Boston Road, east side, 235 feet south of Perot Street, King's Bridge, by Augustus W. Frazer of 185 West Eighty-eighth Street, two-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, by H. & F. Cook of 59 West Seventy-sixth Street, two seven-story brick flats; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, by Leopold Kahn of 369 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, five five-story brick flats; cost, $150,000.

Northwest corner of Rivington and Chrystie Streets, by D. O. Mills of Mills Building, twelve-story brick hotel; cost, $200,000.

Block from 116 to 120, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, by Columbia College, four-story brick public building; cost, $375,000.

Block from 116 to 120, between Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue, by Columbia College, four-story brick public building; cost, $275,000.

No. 9 University Place, by Union Theological Seminary, alterations to five-story brick storage warehouse and office; cost, $5,000.

No. 633 Eighth Avenue, by Samuel I. Lewis, alterations to four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 107 Henry Street, by Meyer Flatow, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

Southwest corner of Broadway and Tenth Street, by Bruno W. Beigle, alterations to five-story brick store and offices; cost, $1,045.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Feb. 10.

140TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Alice Banks to Elizur V. Foote... $1

97TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 95x 100.11; Jacob M. Newman to Thomas J. McLaughlin .....

111TH ST, s s, 18 ft w of 4th Av, 16x 82.11; Klara Simon to Benjamin M. Levy .....

103D ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner & George Fennell.. 10,000

110TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; William Kreilsheimer to Adelheid Kreilsheimer.....

MADISON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; Frederick Beck an others to John C. Hegelein.....

100TH ST, AND FIFTH AV, s e corner 200x100.11, Enoch Ketcham to Clarence H. Eagle.....

119TH ST, 284 East; William H. Gardner to Daniel P. Tredwell.....

117TH AV, w s, and King's Bridge Road, 173d and 174th Sts, whole block; John R. Vandervoort to Samuel Gompers.....

3D AV AND 146TH ST, n e corner, 56x 66.6x30x91.9; Magdalena Frees, executrix, &c, to Thomas Lennane.....

FULTON AV, s e s, 352 ft n e of 167th St, 17.6x100x13.1x100; Sarah J. Miller to James Duffy, and wife.....

ERNESCLIFF PL, n s, 371.9 ft w of Grenada Pl, 75.9x126.7x75x134.3; Michele Tuoti, and wife, to Saverio Tuoti.....

LOT 27, map of South Belmont, West Farms; Harry Held and wife to Harry J. Reuleke.....

106TH ST, s s, 104.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25.4x 100.11; Pauline Slote to Jacob Greenberg .....

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; David Marx and wife to Edward Hirshman.....

PARCEL OF LAND AT HIGH-WATER mark of n e bank of Bronx River and intersection of e s of Barrett's Creek, adjoining land of A. W. Clauson, 24th Ward; George W. Pinchbeck and wife to Benjamin I. H. Trask .....

SAME PROPERTY; Banyer Ludlow and Catherine L. Searing, executors, &c., to George W. Pinchbeck .....

POPLAR ST, 71, map of property of Gleason, 24th Ward; Ole Omsted to Edwin Astley .....

2D AV, s s, Lot 222, e ½, map of Wakefield; Sarah M. Gowen and others to Charles L. Kraemer .....

SHEIL ST, s s, 206.1 ft e of 4th Av, 32x 100, William's Bridge; Emanuele Burlando and wife to Winslow E. Buzby..

85TH ST, 528 East; William Buchmueller to Fredericka Buchmueller.....

PENTZ ST, map of estate of John Pentz, deceased, 12th Ward; Alfred Osterhoudt, executor, &c., to Edward K. James .....

SHEIL ST, s s, 174.1 ft e of 4th Av, 32x 100; Emanuele Burlando and wife to Winslow E. Buzby .....

36TH ST, s s, 183.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Julia F. Ismay to Julia M. Schieffelin .....

25TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Emily Wheeler to Arthur De F. Wheeler and another .....

27TH ST, s s, 340 ft e of 9th Av, 44x98.9; Peter G. Stoppers to Mary Stoppers...

AVENUE C, w s, 22.9 ft s of 16th St, 23x88; Letitia Baxter to Julia Cooper..

52D ST, 426 and 428 West; Adeline S. Phillips to Hartwig L. Phillips .....

WEST END AV, 210; Charles H. Lindsley to Ralph Brandreth .....

9TH AV, 772; Barbara Spielberger to Mary Dux and another .....

54TH ST, 108 East; Elizur V. Foote to Alice Banks .....

VILLA AV, w s, 288.3 ft s of Van Cortland Av, 25x100; Claus Mangels and wife to Felix Grimley .....

PIERCE ST, w s, 20 ft n w from stone set in centre of Division St, 50x100; also, adjoining lot on n s, 25x100; Charles H. Murray to Joanna M. Ronan.

71ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 75x102.2; Marie G. Barth and another to William J. Casey .....

88TH ST, s s, 118 ft w of Western Boulevard, 18x100.8; John C. Barth and wife to Kate Casey .....

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 207 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 125x115x125x119.11; Frederick E. Camp and another, executors, to Amos Woodruff and wife.....

134TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; Caroline F. Denton to Frederick Van Axte.....

139TH ST, s s,100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Kate M. Norton.....

98TH ST, 148 to 162 West; John Casey and wife to John C. Barth.....

124TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to John J. Callahan .....

149TH ST, n s, 333 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; Phoebe A. Kendall to William J. Nicklas.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 35.9 ft s of 145th St, 125x100x120.6x100; Stephen Duncan to George Daiker.....

PENTZ ST, map of estate of John Pentz, deceased, and another to Edward K. James .....

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Mary C. Pentz to Edward K. James .....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 852; Aldhouse-Taylor Building Company to Mary J. Spencer....

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 27.11 ft s of 116th St, 37.3x87; Leopold Bergfield and wife to Gustavus Jackson.....

150TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 16.8x 99.11; James A. Dunn and wife to Thomas F. McAvoy.....

CHRYSTIE ST, 84; Emanuel Glauber and wife to Augustus Prentice .....

MONROE ST, s e corner of Mechanics' Alley; Abraham J. Dworsky to Pauline Aronowitz .....

CANAL ST, n w corner of Ludlow St, 21.10x50; Louis Dossek and wife to Charles Lighte .....

GILBERT ST, 249; Celestine De Marco and wife to Giambattista Gallizzi.....

GOERCK ST, w s, 125.6 ft s of Stanton St; 25.11x100; Moritz Feldman and wife to Morris Sporer .....

MACDOUGAL ST, 133, n w s, 106 ft s w of 4th St, 24.7x88.9; Leopold Gusthal to Maria Habermann .....

CHERRY ST, 160; Clarence R. Conger and wife to Claus H. Klee .....

GOERCK ST, w s, 125.6 ft s of Stanton St, 25.11x100; Moritz Feldman to Hani Feldman .....

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 35th St, 46.8x irregular; John D. Crimmins to Louis Fitzgerald .....

17TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 22.6x92; Peter G. Stoppers to Mary Stoppers .....

LEXINGTON AV, 119; Francis T. Gribbins to George E. Pancoast .....

20TH ST, s s, 281.6 ft s e of 6th Av, 18.6x98.9; George F. Britton to Emily K. Davis .....

33D ST, 157 West; George M. Wright to George W. Ellis .....

Recorded Leases.

KINGSBURY, Herman L., executor, to Prince Manufacturing Company; 71 Maiden Lane, store, &c., 5 years..... $1,200

MILLS, Abner B., to Daniel Hanley; s w corner of Avenue D and 9th St, 5 1-3 years, to vary .....

McGUIRE, Mary A., to Jacob Sweetman; 101 Hester St, 10½ years..... 1,100

O'NEILL, Patrick, to McMahon Brothers; 1,815 Park Av, 5 1-6 years..... 420 and 480

ROZELL, James, to Hugo Schmelz; 577 3d Av, 3 years..... 1,100

REED, James, to Robert Kreutsch; 541 1st Av, store, &c., 4 years..... 660

SCHULTZ, Ignatz, to Max Kleiner; 417 East 72d St, 3 years..... 420

WALLACH, Moses K., to Karl M. Wallach; n s of 73d St, 160 ft e of 3d Av, demand .....

WOODRUFF, Amos, and wife, to the executors of Hugh N. Camp; e s of Kirkside Av, 207.1 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 5 years..... 2,500

WEBSTER, Eliza C., to Henry C. Raynor; s w corner of Audubon Av and 182d St; also Minerva Place, n w corner of Anthony Av, installments..... 2,500

WARNSTADT, Morris, and wife to Lehman Bernheimer; n s of 19th St, 300 ft e of 6th Av, 141 West 19th St, 5 years... 38,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASPINWALL, John, and another, executors, &c., of John L. Aspinwall, to trustees for John Aspinwall .....

BELL, Letitia K., executrix of Henry Vandervoort, to Caroline M. Bell .....

BELL, Caroline M., to Letitia K. Bell...

BRIGGS, Thomas J., and another, executors of Leonard Scott, to Eva S. Muse..... 11,586

CAMERON, Marie, to Edward F. Brown. 1

DICKINSON, Jane, executor of Kate Andrews, to Elizabeth Dale and others... 6,000

DAIKER, George, to Stephen Duncan... 16,000

GOLDSMITH, Abraham, to Alfred T. Leward 13,162

HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 25,000

LEVY, Felix, to Henrietta Lippmann.. 15,000

MITCHELL, Caroline W., to L. Butterwieser 20,128

McDONALD, Frederick C., to Phebe McDonald .....

NORWARD, Lewis M., to Catherine Norwood .....

POWELL, Wilson M., to Rachel H. Powell 8,000

SCHAUSS, Christian, to John Schmelty... 10,000

SCHERMERHORN, George J., to John D. Helns 4,500

SEARLS, Wellington B., executor of S. G. Searls, to Rosetta G. Rolston 16,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. 100,000

SAME to Giles R. Dart 2,500

THAYER, Josephine C., to Cheever N. Ely 3,538

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Harriet W. Winslow and others, trustees of John F. Winslow, (two assignments) 15,000

WINTERS, Robert C., to Catharine S. Polhamus 700

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11 ft front; Frank W. Gilbert against William T. Monaghan, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 339.5 ft n w of road leading to Williham's Bridge, 36 ft front; Mary Patterson against Mary E. Ryan and others; (foreclosure of mortgage.)

HUDSON ST, w s, 84.11 ft n of Perry St, 18.6 ft front; Charles E. Appleby against Jenny Nelson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

82D ST, s s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 19 ft front; James E. Mitchell against Catherine E. Pierce, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

BROOK AV, 147 and 149; William C. Oesting against Mary E. Barry, (action to declare lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

14TH ST, 48 East; John A. Dooner against Louisa Hunnewell and others, owners; A. H. and George D. Smith, lessees; F. W. Moore, contractor..... $350

SAME PROPERTY; William C. W. Child against same 700

MAIN ST, e s, 75 ft n of Silver St, 25x 100; Bertha Goldman against Mrs. M. H. Grab, owner and contractor..... 112

AVENUE A and 88th St, s e corner; Joseph Bologna against S. A. Palmer, owner and contractor..... 3,430

147TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 27 ft front; Generoso Avallone against Davis Dunnie, owner and contractor..... 554

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft front; same against Frederick Lutjens, owner and contractor..... 250

11TH AV and 188th St, s e corner, 64x125; Joseph Bologna against Louis Haberstroh, owner, P. P. Bruderlein, contractor... 367

RUTHERFURD PLACE, 2; Morris Eschwege against Joseph N. Osborne, owner and contractor; Josefa N. Osborne, contractor 204

GOV. A. W. BRADFORD'S HEIRS ASK RELIEF

Interesting Bill Before the Legislature of Maryland.

From The Baltimore Sun.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature to appropriate a sum of money to the heirs of the late Augustus W. Bradford, War Governor of Maryland. The children of Gov. Bradford and none of them in affluent circumstances. The claim arose from the destruction during the war of the rebellion of the Governor's house, which was situated on the Charles Street Road, four miles from Baltimore, by a party of Confederates under Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. The house was burned in retaliation for the destruction by Federal troops of the house of the Governor of Virginia.

This is not the first time the claim has been before the Legislature. In 1865 a joint committee investigated the matter and reported to the Senate that Gov. Bradford had sustained a loss of $40,000 by reason of being Governor of the State, and that the State should pay it. A bill was introduced appropriating $40,000. Later the amount was reduced to $30,000. The bill was once rejected and then reconsidered and passed by the Senate. In the House it was delayed until the last days of the session. Then Mr. Smith of Frederick, offered an amendment to pay a lot of damages sustained by other loyal citizens. This amendment was rejected, and the bill was lost by reason of adjournment. At the next session, which was also a Republican Legislature, the bill was introduced in both houses and rejected. Thus it will be seen that compensation was refused by two Republican Legislatures. No one remembers that it was ever introduced at any session since the Democrats came into power.

Upon the decease of the late Reverdy Johnson an appeal was made to Congress. Mr. Johnson based his opinion upon the fact that a party of Federal soldiers had been in occupancy of the house and should have protected it. Mr. John V. L. Findlay, about 1882, pressed the claim before a committee of Congress, and Gen. Johnson was there to prove the burning by his order. The Chairman of the committee became much incensed over Gen. Johnson's description of his campaign. Mr. Findlay recalled to his memory the fact that Maryland had appropriated $7,000 for the families of the Massachusetts soldiers killed in the Baltimore riot of April 19, 1861, the bill being presented by Mr. Findlay himself, then a member of the House of Delegates from Washington County. The Chairman, who was a Massachusetts man, had never heard of that fact, but the recital greatly mollified him. Congress, however, never made any appropriation, and the heirs of Gov. Bradford have no redress to this day. The bill gives the heirs $7,000.

LORD LEIGHTON'S HOUSE

He Is Said to Have Bequeathed It to the Royal Academy.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Lord Leighton's house, which it is reported he has bequeathed for the use of his successors in the Presidency of the Royal Academy, is situated at 2 Holland Park Road. It was built for him by George Aitchison, A. R. A., some twenty or thirty years ago. Beautiful pictures, pieces of statuary, and valuable objets d'art are everywhere visible. The large hall has its walls covered with brilliant blue and white tiles. On the staircase is a picture of the late President himself, done some years ago by his friend, Mr. G. F. Watts, R. A. There it hangs an unfinished painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lord Rockingham, seated at a table with his Secretary, Edmund Burke.

Lord Leighton's larger studio is a lofty and well-lighted apartment, upon the walls of which may be seen, in addition to a cast of the frieze of the Parthenon, an immense number of sketches in oil and water colors—mementoes of many tours in Ireland, Italy, Spain, Palestine, Greece, and Egypt. The works which fill the numerous bookcases bear evidence to the owner's cultivated literary taste and catholicity of mind. Beyond the large studio is a smaller one built entirely of glass. But the chief glory of Lord Leighton's residence is the far-famed Arab Hall. The roof rises into a dome, with eight small arched windows, each of which is filled with colored glass from the East, while on three sides of the hall are arched recesses. Each arch is supported by white marble columns standing on bases of green. The capitals of these columns consist of various sorts of birds from the chisel of the late Sir Edgar Boehm.

In the hall of the house is a fountain, of which Lord Leighton used to tell an amusing anecdote. Not long after the beautiful house and its decorations were finished, certain more or less distinguished members of a "worshipful society" were entertained there, and, of course, made an admiring tour of inspection. They were in the Arab Hall, and the foremost gentleman (there were six in all) gazing delightedly at some object on an opposite wall, walked toward it, and so into the fountain. He was followed inadvertently by every one of his unlucky companions before they could be warned or had observed the sheet of water sunk below the level of the tiled floor, and they had to be fished out, astonished and dripping.

The Belated Muse.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Ragson—Lady, won't you help me along till me business season opens?

Lady—What's your business?

Ragson—I'm a Spring poet, lady, an' I can't begin ter sing yet a while.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices—55 Liberty St., N.Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.
CAPITAL, ...$2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ...$1,250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4% New-York City Property Only.
4, 4½, and 5 %.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

5TH AVE., OPP. CENTRAL PARK
2 choice, medium-sized extension dwellings; entirely new; handsomely finished in hardwood; for sale on most easy terms.
COLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

CONVENT AVE., COR. 143D ST.
This choice new dwelling is offered for sale on very easy terms at a low figure; also an inside house.
COLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 Pine St., and 5th Av., corner 44th St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—The elegant steam-heated apartment house, leased to ten responsible tenants, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, to net 15 per cent. income or more. 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; owner on premises.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

Irvington-on-Hudson.
Modern house, 12 rooms, newly decorated; rent, $900.
Old-fashioned Colonial house, 14 rooms, newly remodeled; sanitary plumbing; all modern improvements, new,) $750.
Both houses have fine views of Hudson, extensive grounds, cared for at owner's expense, and free use of stables; seven minutes' walk of station.
Apply to JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

POPULAR NUTLEY, N. J., OFFERS SEVERAL modern houses, with pleasant grounds, shade, &c., at rentals $450 to $900; quite near station. Apply, F. M. UNGER, opposite Nutley Station.

Real Estate for Exchange.

FOR EXCHANGE.—The elegant steam heated ten apartments house, 71 Pineapple St., opposite St. George Hotel; all leased to good, responsible tenants; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash, or will exchange for unencumbered property. J. W. HAMILTON, owner, on premises.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS
AND OFFICES TO LET
on Chambers, Spruce, Beekman, Fulton, John, Maiden Lane, Dey, Barclay, Park Place, Park Row, Nassau, William, Gold, Cliff, Pearl, Water, and many other streets.
RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

Stores Wanted.

WANTED FROM MAY 1, FOR A TERM OF years, between Broadway and College Place, Barclay and Reade Sts., a double store running through block, with basement and cellar. Address, giving description and rent required, B., Box 200 Times.

Referees' Notices.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CHARLES M. GEDNEY, an infant, by George A. Viehmann, guardian ad litem, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE GEDNEY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell, at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the parcels in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

Parcel One—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the southerly side of Forty-third Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Forty-third Street distant two hundred and thirty-three feet and four inches westerly of the westerly line of the Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along the same sixteen feet and four inches, thence northerly and parallel with the Seventh Avenue one hundred feet and four inches to the southerly line of Forty-third Street, thence easterly along the same sixteen feet and eight inches to the place of beginning. The easterly and westerly walls of the house erected on said premises being party walls.

Parcel Two—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fiftieth Street distant one hundred and ninety-eight feet and ten inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fiftieth Street and Broadway, running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fiftieth Street twenty feet, thence southerly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly side of Broadway and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre of the block between Fiftieth and Forty-ninth Streets, thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Fiftieth Street twenty feet, and thence northwardly at right angles to Fiftieth Street and parallel or nearly so with the westerly line of Broadway and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

Parcel Three—All that certain lot, plot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Walker Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and running from said corner on the line of Walker Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Centre Street one hundred feet, thence on a line parallel with Walker Street one hundred feet to Centre Street, thence one hundred feet on Centre Street to the place of beginning, be the same more or less.

Also, all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, together described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street distant two hundred and thirty (230) feet easterly from the Tenth Avenue, and running thence southerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, thence eastwardly along said centre line forty (40) feet, thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the said southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the same forty (40) feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New-York, January 27th, 1896.

JOHN DELAHUNTY,
Referee.

GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 100 Broadway N. Y. City.
THOMAS E. STEWART, Esq., 203 Broadway, N. Y. City, Defendants' Attorney.
JAMES A. RYAN, Esq., Guardian ad Litem, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York, Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 4, southerly 8 feet; thence south 4 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 316.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 28 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 35 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 58.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway, south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 128.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.09 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 83 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7, north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds west 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.805 acres more or less, together with all the right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Goldens Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 24 of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said right-of-way line, north 20 degrees 45 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 20 degrees 32 minutes east 79.69 feet; thence north 33 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad and the land of the estate of

DIRECTION OF THE X RAYS

Experiments of Thomas A. Edison to Prove Prof. Roentgen's Theory.

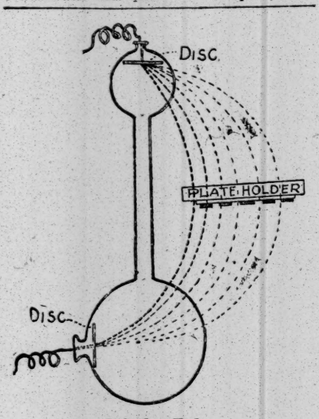
WORKING ON SOME PRACTICAL TESTS

Possibility of Using the Radiation in Cases of Consumption—Another Photograph of a Gridiron and the Result Analyzed.

Thomas A. Edison did not make a Roentgen photograph of a skull yesterday at his laboratory in Orange, because the large tubes which are being prepared for that purpose were not ready. He spent a busy day, however, in making experiments designed to bring out the properties of the X rays.

According to the theory favored by Prof. Roentgen, the X rays are sent out in lines perpendicular to the plate at the cathode of the Crookes tube. Mr. Edison has begun a series of experiments by which he hopes to prove that this theory is the correct one.

To accomplish this result he has taken a Geissler tube exhausted to a medium vacuum and placed a photographic sensitive plate at right angles to its long diameter. Underneath this plate he has placed his



Geissler Tube.
Apparatus with Which Thomas A. Edison Is Experimenting.

gridiron of different substances as described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday last.

"I want to see," said Mr. Edison to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon, "if the Roentgen rays are really perpendicular to the cathode plate, or if they curve between the cathode and the anode in a manner analogous to magnetic rays.

"If the Roentgen rays are always perpendicular to the plate which gives them off, then I ought to get no result from the exposure of the sensitive plate to them. On the other hand, if they curve like magnetic rays, Prof. Roentgen's discovery will sink in importance. I am sure, I wish with all my heart that the sensitive plate in this case will show no result, because it will indicate that the rays are truly perpendicular, and are therefore likely to give us some insight into the properties of the ether, which is likely to upset many of our preconceived ideas about it."

Geissler tubes were the forerunners of Crookes tubes, and were constructed to show the beautiful streams of different colored light which pass through them when an electric current is sent from one end to the other. They are low-vacuum tubes, and the tension of the air inside would be represented by a thousandth of an atmosphere, which is a pressure at the earth's surface of about fifteen pounds to the square inch. An ordinary electric light bulb has a tension of about a hundred-thousandth of an atmosphere, while a Crookes tube has a tension of about a millionth of an atmosphere.

Mr. Edison's plan is to attach a Geissler tube to a Sprengel mercurial air pump and then connect with a battery an induction coil, which makes and breaks the current about forty times a second. When the Geissler tension is reached a beautiful stream of pink light flows between the poles of the tube. As the vacuum becomes higher, the stream of light grows paler and more purple in color, finally ceasing altogether. Meanwhile the glass wall of the tube glows with violet phosphorescence. When the tube attains its highest degree of phosphorescence, and the inside light between the poles has stopped, Mr. Edison knows that the right vacuum pitch has been reached. The tube is then hermetically sealed with a blowpipe, and it is then in a condition to be removed to the experiment table, in order to produce Roentgen rays.

The reporter drew Mr. Edison's attention to the fact that several experimenters in this city recently had claimed that they could produce Roentgen photographs without the intervention of a Crookes or other vacuum tube. Mr. Edison replied:

"I do not believe that these results are obtained with Roentgen rays at all. We know that the salts of silver are liable to decomposition by the chemical action of light, and also by mechanical means. My belief is that the outlines obtained by placing coins against sensitive plates and then subjecting plate and coins together to a current of electricity gives rise to electric stress similar in its action to magnetic stress. This, in turn, acts on the plate evenly everywhere except where the coins partially intercept the current.

"Look at that peculiar compound known as iodide of nitrogen, for example. It is so sensitive that it will explode at the sound of your voice. If sound waves are sufficient to explode iodide of nitrogen, why may not electric waves decompose salts of silver? It is a curious thing that several of our sensitive plates have recently turned black while wrapped up in their cases, and I have no way of accounting for it, except that they have somewhere come within the range of electric currents in this laboratory. I intend soon to try the effect of the Roentgen rays on iodide of nitrogen to see whether they will explode it or not."

Mr. Edison's mind was fairly bristling with schemes yesterday for trying the effects of the X rays so as to get some practical use out of them. He explained one of them in this way:

"You know that one of the effects of sunlight on water is to kill the germs and bacteria which it contains. Now, the Röntgen rays, if they mean anything extraordinary, show a disturbance in the ether analgous to the waves of light. The X rays may be short wave lengths beyond the invisible ultra violet rays, or they may be longer waves on the other side of the red in the spectrum. Whatever they are, they should have an effect similar to light.

"My plan is to get two patches of cultures of bacilli and inclose them in celluloid tubes which have already been shown to be almost completely pervious to the X rays. One of these patches I shall expose to the X rays, but not the other. Then I shall watch the effect to see if the patch of bacilli exposed to the X rays ceases to grow, while the other patch, of course, will grow on as usual.

"If it can be shown that the X rays stop the growth of bacilli, then what can be easier than to turn the rays on the lungs of persons afflicted with consumption? You cannot let sunlight into their lungs, but it has been abundantly proved that the X rays will freely penetrate all tissue except bone."

Mr. Edison has enlarged upon his plan for photographing part of a skull with Röntgen rays since Saturday last. He now proposes to get a sensitive gelatine film, inclose it securely in a case of celluloid and place it in the mouth of the subject to be photographed. Then he will allow his battery of five large vacuum tubes to play upon the head of the boy. By this means he expects to get a photograph of the frontal and parietal sutures of the skull, with perhaps darkened shadings to indicate the thickest masses of bone which lie between the sensitive plate and the vacuum tubes. He jokes about getting photographs of the brain, but it is only joking so far.

Owing to a failure in getting a high vacuum in the Geissler tube which he employed yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edison failed to get any concrete results from his negative test to prove that the Röntgen rays did not travel in curves. He will resume this experiment to-day under more favorable conditions.

The chief work accomplished yesterday by him was a very clear Röntgen photograph of a gridiron composed of a piece of cardboard and three bars of three-quarter-inch steel. While the plate was blackened where only the cardboard intervened between it and the X rays, the parts of it behind the three bars of steel were quite clear, proving that the rays did not penetrate the steel. The curious distortion noticed by Mr. Edison on Saturday, by which the photographs of the upper and lower bars appeared higher and lower on the plate respectively than their true places, was again observed in this case. While the photograph of the middle bar, which was directly opposite the cathode plate, was true and in its place, and with its edges looking as if they had been cut with a knife, there was a considerable penumbra at the edges of the photographs of the upper and lower bars. What this phenomenon indicates, Mr. Edison is trying to find out.

THE X RAYS AT WEST POINT.

Experiments of Professors of the Military Academy Successful.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Prof. Tillman and his assistants, Lieuts. Davis and Russell of the Department of Chemistry and Electricity at the Military Academy, have succeeded in producing some excellent Roentgen photographs.

The meagre details published in regard to the precise methods of other experimenters did not enable them to arrive at satisfactory results until a number of different arrangements had been tried. Owing to their regular duties in the morning, these officers were able to experiment for only a few hours each afternoon. The work began on Wednesday. The first trials were made by sparking through a Crookes tube by the induced current from an induction coil, the primary circuit of the coil being broken about twenty-five times per second. This arrangement proved insufficient to produce impressions by any reasonable exposure. Efforts were made to increase the X-rays, both by increasing the strength of the current of the primary and also by increasing the rapidity of the breaks therein. These changes were insufficient.

It was then decided to include a Hertz or Tesla oscillator in the circuit of the secondary discharge. The arrangement adopted consisted of two Leyden jars and a magnetic "blowout." A wire was led from the negative pole of the secondary of the induction coil to the knob of a two-gallon Leyden jar, the outside of this jar being connected with the cathode of the Crookes tube. From the anode of the Crookes tube a wire led to a brass discharging ball one-half inch in diameter. This ball was separated from a similar ball by one-half inch air space. The second ball was connected by wire with the outer coating of a second Leyden jar, the knob of this jar being connected with the positive pole of the secondary coil. The field of a small strong electro-magnet was directed across the air space between the discharging balls. With this arrangement an eight ampere current was sent through the primary of the coil, this current being broken about fifty times per second. With this rate of break the primary current fell to less than two amperes. Under this current, broken as stated, the spark of the secondary in air was three inches.

The objects photographed were laid on the outside of the slide of the plateholder, and placed at about four inches from the tube. These objects were three nickel coins, pieces of steel, and brass, a German silver key, a coil of fine copper wire, glass, chalk, and a lead pencil, all in cases.

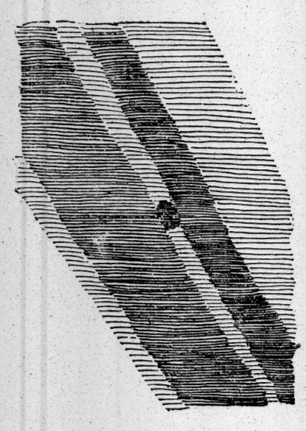
With the arrangement described, during the sparking, the glass of the Crookes tube became equally hot at points opposite both the cathode and anode, which was not the case without the oscillator. The officers are pleased with their success, a large proportion of the credit being due to the excellent suggestions and mechanical skill of Lieut. Russell. They expect to continue their experiments as time permits. The results referred to were obtained yesterday.

SHOWED BULLET AND BONES.

Successful Experiment in Montreal with Roentgen Rays.

From The Montreal Daily Witness of Feb. 8.

The fortnightly meeting of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society was held in their rooms last night, the President, Dr. Blackader, in the chair. Owing to the fact that Prof. Cox was to address the society on the recent cathode photography discovery and explain his experiments, the meeting was fully attended, the rooms not being able to accommodate the crowd. Among those present were Sir William Hingston, Drs. Roddick, F. W. Campbell, J. C. Cameron, George Armstrong, F. Buller, J. Bell, Wesley Mills, Ridley Mackenzie, H. Bell, Rollo Campbell, D. J. Evans, H. S. Birkett, G. T. Ross, J. A. Springle, Wil-



Photograph Showing Where the Bullet Is Lodged.

kins, Gurd, Haldimand, Wylde, Hamilton, Deeks, Findlay, Allan, A. Schmidt, Cowie, Mathewson, T. D. Reed, J. Lester Foley, Kennedy, W. Burnett, W. Wyatt Johnson, Kenneth Cameron, Carmichael, Girdwood.

In a very clear manner Prof. Cox explained the nature of Dr. Roentgen's discovery. He also explained how, following along the doctor's lines, he had experimented with success and related his experiment yesterday which resulted in the successful photographing of the injury to T. Cunning, a young man who was shot in the leg last Christmas. Prof. Cox showned the plates containing the photograph of the legq and of several hands he had reproduced to the audience. At the conclusion of Prof. Cox's remarks he was tendered, on motion of Sir W. Hingston and Dr. F. W. Campbell, a hearty vote of thanks

Dr. T. D. Reed, who was a most interested listened of Prof. Cox's discourse at the Medico-Chirurgical Society's meeting, is very sanguine as to the benefits which must accrue to the medical profession from the action of the cathode rays in photography. To a Witness reporter this morning he said:

"The most important feature of the meeting last night was the production of a photograph of the wounded leg of a patient, the patient himself being present, and the complete success of cathode photography as applicable to practicable medicine was acknowledged by all. What the profession was interested in was to have a practical illustration of this new manifestation of force to practical surgery, and this to all of us was highly satisfactory. I am quite sure that this process will be of wonderful benefit and will be frequently evoked in difficult cases. We have much hope of its being useful in diagnostic medicine because the soft tissues allow the rays to pass through them, and we cannot hope to have the internal organs or tumors any more accessible than before. In the case of the late President Garfield, for instance, the help of this new process would have been most desirable, because at that time, with all the resources of a nation, with the great electrician Bell at its head, all attempts to locate the bullet, failed, and a vast amdunt of probing was done. While the extraction of the bullet might not have changed the result, much suffering might have been saved had this process of photography been in vogue."

Experimenting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Dr. Eugene Haanel and Instructor W. H. Jackway of Syracuse have made some very successful experiments with Roentgen's rays. The anatomies of various frogs have been photographed through the flesh, and further experiments will be conducted. The physics department of Syracuse University is well equipped for a thorough investigation of the properties of the wonderful light.

THE KING COLLECTION.

There may now be seen at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South, the pictures belonging to David H. King, Jr., to be disposed of later on by auction. Comprising 160 works, they form quite the most important collection that has been offered at public sale in this city, for not only are the best of the artists represented, and for the most part by thoroughly creditable examples, but the exhibition is of so comprehensive a nature, embracing so extensive a period and including so many schools, as to make it unusually distinctive.

Comfortably filling three galleries, the pictures are so hung and arranged as to be well seen and to harmonize with each other, a desideratum not always apparent in exhibitions, and indeed frequently, by nature of the canvases, not always possible. But there are no disturbing elements here—little if anything to detract in the smallest measure from the completeness and fine character of a show that is remarkable for its high average.

There are pictures here by many of the world's famous painters, from Holbein and Rembrandt, through the French and English schools, to the most modern of men. Many of them are masterpieces. The great Dutchman, for example, the painter of The Gilder, is seen in this collection, with a portrait of a fellow-craftsman, John Asselyn. The splendid qualities of rich and forceful color, the remarkable mastery of form, understanding of construction, and artistic completeness of this genius, are all combined in this sober, reposeful bust of a man. It is hot, perhaps, pushed as

Empress of Austria.
By Pourbus, (the Younger.)

far as some of the work that this painter has done: the hair is suggested by a frotte of browns, bituminous in color, and the pigment is at times thin; but this does not detract from its thoroughness, for the canvas glows with splendid flesh tints, put on with frankness and convincing knowledge. The Holbein is less satisfactory. It is the head of Lady Lister, against the usual green background, but it is fine, nevertheless, and will attract much attention.

A sumptuous portrait of the beautiful Isabella of Austria is by Pourbus, (François the younger,) and is an astonishing piece of work in every way, whether viewed as a great technical accomplishment or as a thoroughly delightful rendering of a woman of great physical beauty. The difficulties of a quaint costume of infinite detail and elaboration, that is only saved from formal stiffness by artistic skill, have been overcome with apparent ease, and though the caprices of fashion have been faithfully followed, the artist has never for a moment lost sight of the fact that beneath the wealth of silk, of laces, of jewels, and the infinite variety of the dress of that day, there was the form of the woman, and so the spectator realizes these ornamentations are over a human being, not a lay figure. The color scheme is delightful, too, though unusual, and the composition of the portrait admirable, with well-arranged draperies in the background.

Much in the same order of costume is the portrait of Margaret of Valois, by Pourbus the elder, with the daintiest of lace ruffs and gown of subdued red, that the painter has rendered sympathetically and with much distinction, while by Frallçois Clouet, the head and bust of Jeanne d'Albret is no less interesting, and again there is the peculiar costume, with no end of detail, the ruff, the jewels, and quaint stiffness of the patrician lady of the day. By Van der Helst, the contemporary of Rembrandt, there is a portrait of a burgomaster's wife, a life-size figure, sober, naïve, simple, and honestly searched. It is a very good example, well preserved, and an excellent specimen of the school. These, with a portrait by Drouais, about complete the list of the earliest men.

In the matter of the Georgian painters, probably not before in this country has so large or so important a collection been seen. To those who have not visited the English galleries they will come almost as a revelation, for they show a remarkable gathering of the works of an interesting, able lot of men, of artists who painted with great sincerity and who represent the very best period of the art of Great Britain. Ten of these are signed by Sir Joshua Reynolds and they are of his best. Limited space renders it difficult to make selections for detailed reference. A dignified portrait of Lord Rothes is firmly brushed in, satisfactory in every way, while in color, particularly in the sober reds of the clothes, it is most appealing. A sturdy, manly effort is of Josiah Wedgwood, his head resting on his hand, while in the Mrs. Arnold canvas there are delicate feminine grace and charm, showing his versatility. In the portrait of Mrs. Musters, a brilliant, dashing, profile head, there are qualities of dexterous, technical mastery, appetizing color, and certainty of draughtsmanship, very fascinating, and to the last degree artistic; while if the Duke of Devonshire is somewhat stiff and formal in pose, the work has nevertheless great solidity.

Of the six works by Sir Thomas Lawrence, none is comparable to the large canvas of the Countess Charlemont and her son, a delicious creation, with flesh tints skillfully rendered, and painted with a masterly way, and an air of great distinction all about the work. A portrait of a lady near by (119) is sketchy and not carried very far, but far enough to give the keenest pleasure in its bright freshness, moving one to enthusiastic admiration. There are excellent portraits by Sir William Beechy, Sir Francis Coates, Thomas Gainsborough, Harlow, and Sir Peter Lely, the last being at his best in the Lord Temple canvas, a Van Dyck order of work, with dexterously painted hands. John Hoppner has his figure of Mlle. Hillsberg, she who charmed the dandies of London a century ago by her dancing. This canvas is undoubtedly the highest point that Hoppner reached in his painting and is a fine performance.

Of the later men, Landseer has a sketch broadly done, with much suggestion, and called "The Little Actress". Turner is characteristically represented by a picture of "Blois," painted to the full limit of his palette, and around this are grouped half a dozen landscapes by Constable, Stark, Van Goyen, and Morland, the last having as well a large marine with angry sea, rocks, and wrecked mariners, though these unfortunate sailors do not add much to the dignity of the composition, and were much better left out. A large and important sheep picture ably represents the great French animal painter, Constant Troyon; but the surprise of the exhibition is the showing of Anton Mauve. No work of this sympathetic Dutchman hitherto seen in this city prepares one for the pleasant astonishment that is sure to follow the first inspection

THE ST. PAUL'S DAMAGE SLIGHT

She Is Going to Newport News to Repair Bulged Plates and Slack Rivets, and to Have Cement Replaced.

The American Line steamship St. Paul put to sea yesterday, bound for Newport News, Va., where she will be placed in dry dock for the purpose of ascertaining what damage, if any, was sustained by her during her stay in the sands of Long Branch.

The report of the Assistant Inspectors of steam vessels who examined the St. Paul was issued yesterday. It is as follows:

From the best examination we could make of this steamer while afloat, we are convinced that her hull is uninjured, except some slight damage to her bottom plating. All of her interior construction, such as frames, stringers, web and belt frames, deck frames, and the butts in her upper deck and ralls are as perfect as they were before she stranded. Her shell is also unchanged. All of which shows that she is not strained or weakened.

She has a double bottom, which is divided by eleven bulkheads into twelve compartments, known as ballast tanks, and named and numbered as follows: The forward one is named the forepeak tank Following this are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and the afterpeak tank.

In tank No. 1, on the port side, we found the bottom plating bulged up about one inch in height in two spaces between the floors; also a few slack rivets.

In tank No. 2, on port side, we found the cement all broken off for about six feet in length in four spaces between the floors—the plating in three of these spaces was bulged up from three-quarters to one inch in height; also a few slack rivets.

This constitutes the principal damage seen by us. But, owing to the great difficulty of making a proper examination by crawling around those narrow compartments, and in consideration of the fact that we have seen only a small portion of her skin, much of which has a few inches of water and mud over it, we would recommend that she be put on dry dock for further examination.

Capt. Fairchild of the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors is of the opinion that the St. Paul's injuries are due to her having rested on some old timbers or some other hard substance while stranded.

If it is found that the St. Paul is uninjured she will be immediately brought back to this port and placed in readiness to resume her place on the Southampton route. She is scheduled to sail from this port Feb. 19.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; speaks little English; good city reference. E. S., 203 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl in a private family as chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. 355 West 21st St. Kilkening's bell, first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, two days, at 222 East 65th St.; ring Holgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, smart girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; three years' city reference. Norton, 400 West 42d St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; or would do chamberwork and washing; three years' reference. M. L., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist waiting. Zeidler, 343 East 74th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 136 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. 339 West 49th St., Tuttle's bell.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a North German girl; wishes situation in refined family for chamberwork or take care of children. 204 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; age 28. K. B., care of Mrs. Morris, 238 East 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; best city reference. M. S. R., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting, best city references. 864 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid, with best city reference. Call, two days, present employer's, 15 North Washington Square.

CHAMBERWORK and PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable girl; present employer. 1,600 Lexington Av., between 101st and 102d Sts.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good cook in a private family only; country preferred; no wash; reference; wages $20. Address, all week, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; good cook; country; good baker; best city reference. Saunders, 306 East 72d St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; excellent references; no washing; wages, $25; city or country. 500 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent in all branches; private family; references. Mrs. Conwell, 339 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in private family; best personal reference. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; by day or week; best city reference. J. M., 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress; city references. 474 3d Av., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook and do plain washing; good reference. 224 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best of city references. 26 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a German cook; no washing and ironing; references. 209 East 40th St., first flight.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; can take a chef's place; willing to take full charge of kitchen and do the marketing; wages, $50; good city reference. 229 East 19th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; understands meats and game, soup and desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; would do a little coarse washing if required; best city and country references. 215 East 28th St., top floor, front.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent, economical German girl; willing and obliging; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By experienced woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., 950 6th Av., stationery store.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and do washing and ironing in a private family; is willing and obliging; has personal reference from her last place; country or city. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a competent woman; do plain washing; private family; excellent cooking; soups, pastry; desserts; first-class bread; reference from last employer. C. K., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; goes out by the day or week; sleep home; best of city reference. 165 East 32d St., second flat, front.

COOK.—By a woman as excellent family cook in private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference. 145 West 60th St.; ring Regan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a professional cook; German; good caterer and manager; capable to take full charge; two years' references. Call or address, stating wages, H., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one as good cook and do coarse washing; other as chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St., second floor, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR DO GENERAL housework; good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; good reference. 224 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches; French and American cooking; best references. M., care of janitor, 226 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of French cooking and company dinners; entire charge; best reference; city or country. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; best personal reference. 214 West 27th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as plain cook and first-class laundress; references. 20 East 115th St.; McCleery's bell.

COOK.—By a middle-aged German woman as perfect cook or general housework. Niebrugge, 1,705 1st Av.

COOK.—North of Ireland girl; excellent city references. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway; first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city reference. 266 West 36th St.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in private family; city or country. E. T., 203 East 48th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman in small private family; good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference; lady can be seen. 319 East 65th St., 2d bell west.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and to do plain washing in a private family; city references. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

COOK—By a respectable girl; speaks German and French; as cook; French family preferred. 233 6th St., Birchler's bell.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; private family; no washing; best city reference. K., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook, in private family; good baker; day or month; good reference. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; first-class city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; no washing and ironing; good references. 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city references. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook for boarding house; good carver. 213 East 28th St., top floor, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out two or three days; good laundress or do cleaning; willing, obliging. 218 East 38th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; $1.50 per day; cutting and fitting perfectly; tailor-made and evening toilets; latest fashions; neat sewer; reference. B., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter, trimmer, to go out by the day; formerly with "Kate Riely"; evening and street dresses; reference. Dressmaker, 159 East 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Requires work home or by the day; good fitter, remodelling; prices reasonable. 136 West 62d St., first floor.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

A RESIDENT, A VISITING GOVERNESS; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Speaks fluently French and German, some English; good sewer; highest references. Mademoiselle, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a North German lady as housekeeper for a gentleman or widow, with or without children. Mrs. H. Maass, 209 East 40th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young respectable German girl; excellent houseworker; good references; willing; industrious. 1,601 Broadway; first floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable woman as housekeeper in gentleman's flat; understands first-class cooking; reference. 64 West 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By intelligent American woman as working housekeeper or to wait on invalid. Scott, 95 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent and experienced; good packer, sewer, hairdresser; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. L. M., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; having been in France and England; experienced dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; three years' city reference. D. C., 1,162 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; understands her duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 237 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; just arrived; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; good references. A. B. Z., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress in private house. 209 East 40th St.

MAID.—Would like to go to Europe as maid; speaks English, French, German; hairdresser, needlewoman, packer. Z. Warrodell, 138 East 43d St.

MAID.—By French person as children's maid; good needlewoman, packer, and traveler; best city references. F., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class reference. 141 East 33d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress and housecleaner to go out by the day or take home ladies' or gentlemen's fine washing; can give eight years' best references. 1,369 1st Av., one flight, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman in private family as laundress; best city reference; five years; willing to assist with any other work. 1,685 Lexington Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as experienced laundress and chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 460 West 33d St., Flanagan's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent in all branches; first-class references. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady going abroad desires to find employment for her day laundress four days each week; does shirts; very quick; perfectly reliable laundress. 249 West 61st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. P., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; take family washing at home; by month or week or dozen; first-class city references. 1,037 Madison Av., private house.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced laundress in a private family; best families' references. 116 East 32d St., first floor; Henman's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress; first-class in collars, cuffs, and shirts; city or country; best city reference. 210 East 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress; best city references. Call for two days, M. D., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; willing to assist with chamber work; best city reference. 53 East 35th St.

Nurses.

A LADY WISHES TO SECURE A SITUATION for a good infant's nurse, whom she can thoroughly recommend. 18 East 80th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—A lady desires to place a very superior infant's or young child's nurse; a Frenchwoman, with 15 years' references from some of the best families in New-York; invaluable for a delicate child or one whose mother can give it little attention. Call at 139 East 34th St., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or young children; city or country; best reference. M. R., 166 West 39th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced woman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; and also understands all kinds of bottle food; first-class city reference from last employer. 109 East 60th St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a trustworthy Protestant nurse, who has been for several years in her employ. Call at 26 East 48th St., on Tuesday, before 2 P. M.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as nurse to children and to assist in chamberwork; city reference. 595 3d Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; willing to assist with any other work; city reference. S. D., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German; first-class seamstress and lady's maid. 209 East 40th St., 1st floor.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as competent waitress, or parlormaid and to assist with waiting in a small private family; best personal reference. Present employer, 3 West 45th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference from last place. C. K., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; carves, makes all kinds of salads; take a butler's place; five years' city reference from last place. 910 6th Av. McCoy.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business; wages, $20; city preferred. M. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; best reference. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; best city reference; willing and obliging. E. G., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Competent; private family; assist chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. 113 7th Av., corner 17th St., one flight, rear.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman as laundress at home; yard drying; city reference. Julia Sinclair, 309 West 68th St.

WASHING.—By woman to go out by the day or take home washing. Kerrigan, 184 East 76th St.

WASHING.—By French woman to do family washing at home. Meylan, 236 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177, Times.

EMBROIDERER.—By a first-class embroiderer; crests, monograms, and lettering specialty. C. Callaghan, 456 7th Av.

MASSAGE.—By a graduate of a training school for massage; will treat ladies at their residence; personal reference. M. J., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swediah masseuse; at home or out; highest testimonials. Swedish Masseuse, 434 West 58th St.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE; home or out. Mrs. Buckau, 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing; work for moderate salary; refers last employer. Box 175 152 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife is excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Louise, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly first-class French-Swiss butler; good valet; understands his duties in every respect; will be disengaged the 16th; family going South. Call at present employer's, between 1 and 3 o'clock, 125 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Frenchman, in private family; is well up in his duties; also care of silver, glass, and decorations; willing and obliging; city or country; excellent city references. G. A., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Disengaged by the 15th inst., on account of family going abroad; would like position in larger American house as second man and valet; will be recommended by present employer. 50 East 72d St.

BUTLER.—English; just disengaged; with second man or single-handed; thoroughly efficient and well recommended. A. B., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; fully competent; has no objection to travel; sober, obliging; first-class city reference. C. J. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; strictly sober, industrious, neat, tall; well recommended as to ability and good character. Butler, 301 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—Where second man or parlormaid is kept; single; references as to ability, honesty, and sobriety. B. K. A., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class French couple; competent in their business; private family; city references. D. G., 251 West 32d St. Mrs. De Lamothe's bell.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a thoroughly first-class French butler; good valet; no objection to country; good city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly experienced man; first-class on silver; eight years' best city references. J. P., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Englishman; experienced in all his duties; town or country; best references. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 40; steady, reliable, capable, all-round man; highest reference. A. B., 330 East 14th St.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—English; just disengaged; best of references; city or country. G. M., 981 6th Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—Age, 28; on a job for two or three months, or permanent; good references; personal or otherwise. Leo, 253 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By middle-aged Swiss Protestant; can also act as valet; good city reference. Brookman, 212 East 45th St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; highly recommended by present employer. J. E., 990 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Competent; in private family; first-class reference. H. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—With personal references; wages, $50. M. G., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman as butler in privatae family. Box Guillon, 153 West 26th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—In private family; first-class references. Victor, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By English Protestant as first-class coachman; competent and reliable; thoroughly understands his business; sober and obliging; six years' first-class personal reference from present employer. Address,